

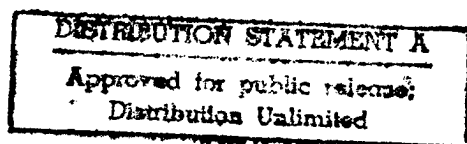
302191

JPRS-TAC-85-024

12 August 1985

Worldwide Report

ARMS CONTROL



DISCONTINUED

19980722 100

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

DISCONTINUED

10
118
A06

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

12 August 1985

WORLDWIDE REPORT

ARMS CONTROL

GENERAL

Soviet Lt Colonel on Non-Use-of-Force Pact Proposal (Yu. Kozhukhov; Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 11 Jun 85)	1
TASS Reports on Budapest Meeting of Physicians Against Nuclear War (Moscow TASS, 10 Jul 85; Moscow PRAVDA, 15 Jul 85)	5
Conference Opens	5
Conference Closes	6
Moscow Weekly Talk Show on U.S.-Soviet Ties, Geneva Talks, INF (Moscow Domestic Service, 19 Jul 85)	8
U.S.-USSR Relations	8
U.S.-USSR Summit Meeting	9
Potsdam Anniversary	10
Moscow Weekly Talk Show on CSCE, SDI, Arms Cuts (Aleksey Nikolaevich Grigoryev, et al.; Moscow Domestic Service, 14 Jul 85)	11
Helsinki Accords Anniversary	11
Soviet-French Relations	12
FRG Support of SDI	12
Soviet Initiative	14
Moscow Weekly Talk Show on Geneva Talks, MBFR, SDI, CSCE (Gennadiy Ivanovich Gerasimov, et al.; Moscow Domestic Service, 21 Jul 85)	15
Geneva, Vienna Arms Talks	15
U.S. Scientists' Rejection of SDI	17
Helsinki, East-West Cooperation	19

U.S.-USSR GENEVAL TALKS

French PCF's Secretary General Marchais, GDR's Honecker Meet, Issue Statement (Paris L'HUMANITE, 4 Jul 85)	21
--	----

SPACE ARMS

USSR Deputy Defense Minister on U.S. Space Arms, ABM Programs (V. Shabanov; Moscow IZVESTIYA, 24 Jul 85)	22
PRAVDA Stresses Military Aspects of U.S. Space Programs (V. Sukhoy; Moscow PRAVDA, 27 May 85)	26
PRAVDA Cites U.S. Opponents of 'Star Wars' (Moscow PRAVDA, 15 Jul 85)	30
USSR: Late July Comments on European Response to SDI (Moscow, various sources, various dates)	31
West European 'Apprehension'	31
U.S. Attempts To Persuade UK	32
Economic Incentives Belittled	33
U.S. Pressuring NATO	34
No Japanese-European Agreement, by S. Agafonov	35
Soviet Army Paper on U.S. Space Laser Tests (F. Gontar; Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 16 Jul 85)	36
USSR: Americans Fear That SDI Violates ABM Treaty (Moscow Domestic Service, 16 Jul 85)	38
TASS Reports West European Approval of Eureka Project (Moscow TASS, 18 Jul 85)	39
Moscow Reports UN Space Committee Session (Moscow Domestic Service, 24 Jun 85)	40
USSR: More on Shuttle Landing Strip Planned for Easter Island (Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 4 Jul 85; Moscow in Spanish to Chile, 10 Jul 85)	41
'Nuclear Weapons Control Center'	41
ASAT Use Planned	41
British Government Outlines Proposals for Eureka (David Adamson; London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, 18 Jul 85) ...	42
UK Defense Secretary To Seek Clarification on SDI (David Adamson; London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, 22 Jul 85) ...	44

Ministers Discuss Funding of Eureka Project in France (Paris Domestic Service, AFP, 17, 18 Jul 85; Mainz ZDF Television Network, 17 Jul 85)	46
France Earmarks 1 Billion Francs	46
Genscher Remarks, Hans-Dietrich Genscher Interview	46
Agree on Provisional Secretariat	47
French PCF's Gremetz Criticizes Milan Summit, Eureka (Paris L'HUMANITE, 1 Jul 85)	49
Finnish Government Expresses Interest in Eureka (Paris AFP, 5 Jul 85)	50
Japanese Prime Minister Visits France, Discusses SDI, Eureka (Paris AFP, 13 Jul 85; Hong Kong AFP, 14 Jul 85)	51
Meets Mitterrand, Fabius, by Jan Kristiansen	51
Stresses Ties With West Europe, by Jan Kristiansen	52
Austria, Turkey Seek Participation in Eureka (Paris Domestic Service, 12 Jul 85)	53
FRG's Government Assesses Eureka Conference (Bernt Conrad; Bonn DIE WELT, 19 Jul 85)	54
FRG Politician Urges Nuclear Weapons Dismantling (Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 16 Jul 85)	55
FRG Press Commentaries on Eureka Proposals (Frankfurt/Main, Munich, various sources, various dates)	56
Initial FRG Response Positive, by Horst Schreitter- Schwarzenfeld	56
Specific Details Still Scant, by Kurt Kister	58
Risks, Dangers Detailed, by Klaus Broichhausen	59
Controversy in FRG Over SDI Unabated, Complex (Frankfurt/Main, Munich, various sources, various dates)	62
Technological Risks Criticized, by Guenter Paul	62
Threat to Europe Undiminished, by Eghart Moerbitz	65
Warning on Destructive Effect, by Gernot Boehme	66
French, Soviet Motives Questioned, by Dieter Schroeder	68
FRG Foreign Minister Genscher Views Eureka (Hamburg BILD, 19 Jul 85; Bonn DIE WELT, 19 Jul 85)	71
Discusses Funding, Hans-Dietrich Genscher Interview	71
Satisfied With Paris Conference, by Bernt Conrade	71

FRG's Strauss on SDI (Franz Josef Strauss; Hamburg BILD, 24 Jul 85)	73
French PS' Huntzinger Critical of SDI Rationale (Jacques Huntzinger; Rome AVANTI, 30 Jun-1 Jul 85)	75
Japan's Nakasone on SDI, Eureka (Rome ANSA, 18 Jul 85)	81
Spanish Prime Minister Outlines Policy on Eureka Project (Madrid Domestic Service, 18 Jul 85)	82
Spanish Prime Minister Terms SDI 'Threat to Humanity' (Madrid in Spanish to Europe, 11 Jul 85)	83
Spanish Foreign Minister on Eureka Project (Mereceds Pujol, Fernandez Ordenez; Madrid in Spanish to Europe, 18 Jul 85)	84
Netherlands Editorial Views Debate Over SDI Participation (Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD, 21 Jun 85)	85
Swedish, Norwegian Officials on Eureka Conference (Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER, 19 Jul 85; Oslo AFTENPOSTEN, 18 Jul 85)	87
Swedish Deputy Premier, by Olof Dahlberg	87
Norwegian Foreign Minister, by Elisabeth Holte	88
Finnish Trade Minister Assesses Eureka Conference (Mattis Dumell; Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET, 19 Jul 85)	89
USSR General Chervov on SDI, U.S. SALT II Violations Charges (Nikolay Chervov Interview; Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 16 Jul 85)	90
Briefs	
Soviet-Turkish Consultations	93
Italian Government 'Still Analyzing' SDI	93
SALT/START ISSUES	
Soviet Weekly Assails Reagan Policy on SALT II Compliance (Vladlen Kuznetsov; Moscow NEW TIMES, No 26, Jun 85)	94
Editorial Lauds Reagan Decision on SALT Compliance (Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN, 10 Jun 85)	100
INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES	
Bush Discusses Missile Deployment With CDA, VVD in Netherlands (Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD, 26 Jun 85)	102

Netherlands' Foreign Minister Van den Broek: Missile Deployment 'Inevitable' (Fritz Schaling; Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD, 4 Jul 85)	104
Dutch Labor Party Leader Urges Delay of Deployment Decision (Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD, 8 Jul 85)	106
Netherlands' Labor Party Opposes Planned Deployment Agreement (Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT, 20 Jun 85)	107
NUCLEAR-FREE-ZONE PROPOSALS	
IZVESTIYA Notes Icelandic Vote for Nuclear-Free Status (N. Ivanov; Moscow IZVESTIYA, 29 May 85)	108
PREVENTION OF NUCLEAR WAR	
TASS Reports Communist Parties' Conference in Tokyo (Moscow TASS, 29, 30 Jun 85)	110
Appeal for Detente	110
SDI Criticized	111

GENERAL

SOVIET LT COLONEL ON NON-USE-OF-FORCE PACT PROPOSAL

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Lt Col Yu. Kozhukhov: "Guarantee of Security: Policy of Peace Against the Policy of War"]

[Text] Europe has experienced hundreds on hundreds of bloody wars and conflicts in its history, more than any other continent on the planet. Force and weapons were the customary and often the only means for settling issues. Violence reached a special scope under imperialism, which unleashed two world wars.

And today the United States and NATO staffs are counting on turning the course of history back as they place principal reliance on military force. Pentagon and NATO strategists intend to "limit" the settlement of the historic dispute between socialism and capitalism by force to the European continent, but it is no secret to anyone that an armed clash between the Warsaw Pact and NATO inevitably would become a tragedy for all mankind and especially for the peoples of Europe. Even Strauss, leader of the Bavarian ultras, said: "Why should we Europeans argue on the subject of who will be the winner if a new war breaks out? The fact is that in any case we would have to look on the winners out of fraternal graves." There is a grain of truth in this dismal humor.

Under today's conditions it is vitally necessary to solve the most urgent problem of holding back and limiting the arms race (and above all the nuclear arms race) and preserving the peace. In the opinion of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, conclusion of a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and maintenance of relations of peace among Warsaw Pact member states and NATO countries would be one of the steps in establishing a barrier in the path of the outbreak of a nuclear conflict.

It is common knowledge that the initiative on this score was taken in 1983 at the Prague Conference of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact Member States. But even earlier beginning in 1949 the principle of non-use of force and assurance of collective security in Europe was being raised to one extent or another through the initiative of the USSR and other socialist countries at the largest international forums. In 1976, for example, the Soviet Union came out with a proposal in the United Nations for conclusion of a Universal Treaty on the Non-Use of Force in International Relations. According

to the draft put forth by our country, parties to the treaty would pledge not to employ force or the threat of force with the use of any kind of weapons including means of mass destruction, and to settle disputes among states by peaceful means.

The Prague initiative of Warsaw Pact member states was formulated with consideration of the existing international situation and above all with consideration of the growing opposition on the European continent. While having something in common with some past proposals of the USSR and its allies, the new proposal at the same time goes considerably further, opening up a direct path toward elimination of the threat of nuclear war, restoration of mutual trust, and limitation of the arms race. It is dictated by the need to develop and specify principles of the non-use of force considering the present situation in Europe and the world, to give it the maximum mandatory character, and to make the rejection of the use of force the law of European and international life.

The pivotal provision of the treaty is to be a direct mutual pledge by member states of both military-political groupings not to be first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other and consequently not to be first to use military force in general against each other. This pledge shall extend to the territory of all states parties to the treaty and to their military and civilian personnel, ships, aircraft and spacecraft, and other objects belonging to them no matter where they may be.

The initiative by countries of the socialist community also envisages a rejection of the use of force with respect to third countries, i.e., both countries involved in bilateral allied relationships with Warsaw Pact and NATO states as well as nonaligned and neutral countries.

Showing substantiated alarm over the increase in the military threat, Warsaw Pact countries proposed the conclusion of a treaty on non-use of force for consideration by the Stockholm Conference on Measures to Strengthen Trust and Security and on Disarmament in Europe. A corresponding appeal was sent directly to NATO member countries in May 1984 and on 29 January of this year a USSR delegation presented the Conference with the "Basic Provisions of the Treaty on Mutual Non-Use of Military Force and Maintenance of Relations of Peace." This important document sets forth specific proposals on the subject and extent of obligations under the treaty, the make-up of its parties, correlation with obligations under the UN Charter and procedure for entry into force, i.e., on the entire range of issues which arise in the preparation of a major international legal act.

It should be noted that the Soviet Union's proposal received broad resonance throughout the world. Many progressive figures note that the implementation of such a fundamental principle as rejection of the use of force in international relations would be able to establish substantial safeguards against the outbreak of conflicts in Europe. For example, P. Eriksson, secretary of the Swedish National Committee for Defense of Peace, declared that conclusion of a treaty aiming at the mandatory rejection of the use of force both in its nuclear and conventional version would permit a substantial reduction in the

danger of war, which fully meets the hopes and aspirations of peoples of the world. Thanks to efforts by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the discussion of this fundamental issue was placed on the agenda of one of two working groups established at the conference.

At the same time, influential NATO circles and bourgeois mass media are conducting a broad propaganda campaign. Its purpose is to suppress the importance of the Warsaw Pact proposal, limit its influence on the frame of mind of the western public, and delay adoption of such a treaty. Just what "arguments" are advanced by apologists of the policy of force?

The principal argument is the assertion that there is allegedly no need to conclude a treaty since the principle of the non-use of force is written in the UN Charter and it is also confirmed in the Helsinki Final Act. The artificiality of such an argument is obvious. As a matter of fact, both the UN Charter and the Final Act were signed by 33 European states as well as the United States and Canada, which are now taking part in the Stockholm Conference. The meaning of the new initiative of socialist countries is not to repeat but, as already mentioned earlier, to elaborate, to specify, and to give a maximum mandatory character to the principle of the rejection of the use of force, especially since both the UN Charter and the Final Act did not mention the direct use of force between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. This specifically is now the basis of the proposed treaty.

Other "arguments" are also clearly insolvent, such as statements that singling out one out of the ten principles enumerated in the Final Act allegedly will weaken the effectiveness of the others, or that statements about the treaty allegedly are of a "declarative" nature, and so on.

In speaking out against the Soviet proposal, the Atlantists suggest nothing to replace them, if we do not count their declarations of readiness to mention in some manner the already well-known provisions about the non-use of force in resolutions of the Stockholm Conference. This is naturally on condition of accepting NATO "verification measures," which are taken to mean revelation of the structure and day-to-day activities of the armed forces of the USSR and its allies.

In other words, the United States and its NATO partners are not suited by the principle of not being first to use military force. This is also shown by the declaration of Kampelman, the head of the American delegation at the Geneva talks. Speaking to members of Congress, he emphasized: "I believe that America's resolve at the negotiating table and outside negotiations, within the scope of a multilateral approach which we are applying in relationships with the Soviet Union, must be based on force, including on considerable military force." No commentary needed here, as the saying goes. Herein is the entire essence of the policy of Washington and of NATO, which it heads. And this is not only with respect to the USSR, but also with respect to all countries and governments unsuitable to the White House.

But such an approach to international relations does not suit people of good will. There is a growing understanding everywhere of the need to legitimize the principle of non-use of force and to make it fundamental in mutual relations among states and peoples around the world.

6904

CSO: 5200/1263

GENERAL

TASS REPORTS ON BUDAPEST MEETING OF PHYSICIANS AGAINST NUCLEAR WAR

Conference Opens

LD102059 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo July 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports:

An international symposium on the theme "The Struggle for the Prevention of Nuclear War, for Complete Banning and Elimination of Nuclear Weapons" opened in Tokyo today. Taking part in the symposium sponsored by the Communist Party of Japan are representatives of 27 communist and workers' parties, including a delegation of the CPSU consisting of member of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Soviet of nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Avgust Voss and deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Ivan Kovalenko.

Opening the symposium, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan Kenji Miyamoto stressed that this forum is held in the year of the 40th anniversary of the ending of the Second World War and of atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The lessons of the recent past teach us to exert every effort to eradicate fascism and militarism, to ensure that nuclear weapons should never be used again, Kenji Miyamoto said. The prevention of nuclear war and elimination of nuclear weapons, said the chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, have now become the pressing tasks of all communists. In this connection Kenji Miyamoto emphasized special significance of a joint statement on the talks between the delegations of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Japan in December 1984.

The prevention of nuclear war, the banning and elimination of nuclear weapons is the cardinal task of the present, representative of the CPSU Avgust Voss said in his speech. The experience of history showed that the world communist movement is the most vigorous and consistent force in the struggle against nuclear danger. In the struggle for peace, against nuclear war the CPSU pools its efforts with actions of other fraternal parties, of all peace forces. Unity and cohesion of the working class, of all working people, of all democrats have become a most important factor in this.

Avgust Voss stressed that it is precisely imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, its aggressive policy that was and remains the chief source of nuclear menace, the main motive force of the nuclear arms race.

In this connection the CPSU representative pointed out that the Soviet Union is invariably pressing and will continue pressing for working out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on earth, at limiting and reducing

nuclear arms with a view to complete elimination of nuclear arms everywhere. Avgust Voss called the attention of the participants in the symposium to numerous constructive Soviet proposals which constitute a large-scale anti-nuclear platform.

The USSR and other socialist countries proved that their ideal is a world without armaments and without the threat of war, said Manfred Feist, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chief of the International Department of the Central Committee of the SUPG. The GDR declares in support of the Soviet initiatives aimed at curbing nuclear insanity, he said.

Representative of the Communist Party of Great Britain S. Davinson pointed out that ever-wider circles of the public of Western Europe now join in the struggle against the deployment of U.S. nuclear cruise missiles and implementation of the Reagan program of "star wars." The so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" of the United States, said Leo Molenaar, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Netherlands, is part of Washington's dangerous preparations for nuclear war. It intends to turn Western Europe into a theatre of operations.

Harkishan Singh Surjit, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (M), said that special concern is now caused by the fact that the White House wishes to use the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms as a cover for the implementation of its militaristic programs. The international public is well aware that it is precisely Washington that bears complete responsibility for the present troubled situation in the world, he said. The symposium in Tokyo continues.

Conferences Closes

PM161417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Symposium Ends"]

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 14 Jul -- The international symposium on questions of the struggle for the prevention of nuclear war and the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons ended in the Japanese capital yesterday.

Despite certain differences of views, the participants in the symposium expressed the unanimous opinion that the forces of imperialism, above all the United States, are the initiators and motive force behind the nuclear arms race, which increases the threat of world catastrophe. The communist and workers' party envoys resolutely condemned the U.S. "star wars" program and cited concrete facts to show its aggressive nature.

They demanded that Washington and its allies in military blocs and treaties give a constructive response to the numerous peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

In the course of the concluding discussion the CPSU representatives stressed that the CPSU and the Soviet state have never stopped persistently struggling for general and complete disarmament, including the prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons. They noted that the international agreements and accords reached on the USSR's initiative hamper the implementation of the aggressive U.S. circles' plans to whip up the arms race. The CPSU proceeds from the certainty that it will ultimately be possible to make imperialism follow the path of nuclear disarmament.

Taking part in the Tokyo international symposium, which was organized on the initiative of the Japanese Communist Party, were representatives of 27 communist and workers' parties, including a CPSU delegation consisting of A. E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities, and I. I. Kovalenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

CSO: 5200/1326

GENERAL

MOSCOW WEEKLY TALK SHOW ON U.S.-SOVIET TIES, GENEVA TALKS, INF

LD200102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1615 GMT 19 Jul 85

["International Situation: Questions and Answers" program, presented by Vyacheslav Larentyev, All-Union Radio foreign affairs commentator, with Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, political observer; Aleksandr Zholyker, political observer; Vitaliy Gan, international affairs journalist; Vladimir Pashko, "a colleague"; Nikolay Agayants, "a commentator"; and Sergey Sayenko, correspondent in London]

U.S.-USSR Relations

[Excerpts] [Lavrentyev] The highest aim of the CPSU and the Soviet state is the preservation of peace and general and complete disarmament, writes Nikolay Fedorovich Shimko from Moscow. The Soviet Union is currently taking part in negotiations in Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm. Are there any prospects for improvement in the international situation, and, in this connection, what is the state of Soviet-American relations? Similar questions are posed by Comrade Sergey Viktorovich Tikhomirov, from Leningrad, and our regular listener, Yakov Tikhonovich Makarov, from the village of Krivozerye in Penza Oblast. Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, political observer, will reply to them:

[Shishlin] I think that the Soviet position is well known to our listeners. On the whole it is well-defined position. If we are speaking philosophically, the Soviet Union, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has said several times, regards confrontation between the USSR and the United States as an anomaly and in no sense a normal state of affairs. But at the same time, of course, the Soviet Union appreciates that the depth of political disagreements with the United States is great, and the Soviet Union is striving to reduce the depth of the disagreements and to bring an element of trust into Soviet-U.S. relations. Strictly speaking, this is the aim of our unilateral moratorium on deploying medium-range nuclear arms in the European part of the country. Our proposal for introducing a moratorium on production of strategic arms and a number of other ideas relating to practical measures to restore an atmosphere of trust in Soviet-American relations, are directed toward this.

In this connection, I should like to recall that at the Vienna talks the Soviet position and those of the other socialist countries look like long-term positions. As far back as February, the delegations from the socialist countries made proposals that effectively signified that the Soviet Union and the United States should in practice reduce their armed forces in Central Europe and that the other participants in the Vienna negotiations should freeze their armed forces and armaments at their present level.

In Stockholm too, as is known, the Soviet Union and our allies stand for the adoption of wide-scale measures, political measures, and for a whole complex of measures aimed precisely at building confidence. This is, as it were, one realm of the steps, the actions being undertaken by the Soviet Union to create the right atmosphere for a successful Soviet-American summit meeting.

The Soviet Union quite categorically supports the development of bilateral, mutually beneficial, and broad links between our country and the United States.

[Lavrentyev] Nikolay Vladimirovich, what is the U.S. position on these key questions?

[Shishlin] Well, the U.S. modus operandi and the statements of the U.S. Administration recently give the impression that the United States is, as it were, striving to dig in more firmly in its present positions. Why should I say this? Very recently, on 16 July, the second round of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva ended. These are talks of exceptional importance, but the result of the second round was zero, thanks to the U.S. position.

In Vienna, after the 36th round, the result is again zero, in essence. I have already mentioned the February initiative of the socialist countries at these Vienna talks. The United States and its partners did not even take the trouble to reply to that initiative. They continue to say they are studying it. Nor, of course, can I omit to mention that the United States is endeavoring to turn President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative into a massive immovable great log across the path of any real drive for disarmament.

I say nothing of the fact that, to this day in U.S. political literature and in the U.S. mass media, one everywhere encounters statements, discourses, articles, and pronouncements in the spirit of the well-known utterances about the "evil empire". It seems to me that this first, vital step in leveling Soviet-American relations will be fruitful to whatever extent the actions of other political forces are energetic. Also, it is not just the forces of the USSR and the United States and their public movements that are energetic in the name of improving the world political climate and in the name of resolving contentious international problems by peaceful means.

U.S.-USSR Summit Meeting

[Lavrentyev] Nikolay Vladimirovich, much is being said and written now about the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting, what can you say about this?

[Shishlin] The Soviet-American summit meeting planned for the last part of November is unquestionably an event of first-ranking significance. Above all, I would like to say that the very fact of an accord on a meeting merits a positive attitude, without qualification. It is quite natural, of course, that the Soviet-U.S. meeting, or more precisely the accord on this meeting, is being welcomed everywhere. It is being energetically supported by the socialist countries. In France, Italy, Britain, and in the other countries allied with the United States, the idea of a Soviet-U.S. summit is also being met with approval. All this is gratifying.

Right at this moment, even as we speak, a special White House group is in Geneva for organizational matters relating to the President's journey to meet the Soviet leader. Although it is still some time before the Soviet-American meeting, four months, political as well as organizational preparations for it are under way.

Potsdam Anniversary

[Lavrentyev] Forty years ago, from 17 July to 2 August 1945, a conference of the leaders of the three states of the anti-Hitlerite coalition -- the USSR, the United States, and Great Britain -- took place in Potsdam, near Berlin. Many of our listeners ask us to tell them in detail about that historic event. At the microphone is our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver:

[Zholkver] After a long and quite sharp discussion, the following was recorded in the official statement on the Potsdam Conference. I quote: "German militarism and nazism will be eradicated, and the allies, in agreement with one another, will now and in the future take other measures to ensure that Germany never again threaten its neighbors or the preservation of world peace." Reading that 40-year-old document now, one cannot but note that the Western powers, and first and foremost the United State, have broken that solemn pledge. Unlike the GDR, where the decisions of the Potsdam conference have been implemented in full, the development of West Germany has taken another course. Its inclusion in NATO, the arming of the FRG, and finally the stationing on its territory of U.S. nuclear first-strike missiles are the main reasons for the current dangerous tension in Europe.

Does this tension exist in Europe alone? Here one cannot help recalling another event of 40 years ago. Just 1 day before the start of the Potsdam Conference the United States carried out the first atomic weapon test. On the following day, Truman wrote in his dairy: The bomb has become the only truly important business in Potsdam. The U.S. President tried unambiguously to play the atomic trump to pressure the Russians. True, nothing came of this in Potsdam. However, as we all know, to this day Washington puts its stakes on strength, primarily nuclear strength, recently even on strength in space. This is what has given rise to the current threat of a world nuclear catastrophe.

The Potsdam Conference not only put an end to the past, it opened up a new chapter in history; it opened up the possibility of saving mankind from wars and the arms race and establishing lasting peace on earth. That possibility has not been used and has been scorned by the imperialist forces who continue to put their stakes on weaponry and who have already unleashed two world wars. Now they are undermining the decisions of Potsdam, trying to destroy the principles of a postwar arrangement in Europe that was drawn up there and attempting to do away with the inviolability of the borders of the European states. The Potsdam decisions remind us of the lessons of history. They call on us to strengthen the cause of peace in Europe and throughout the world. This peace-loving policy has been pursued and continues to be pursued by our country.

CSO: 5200/1323

GENERAL

MOSCOW WEEKLY TALK SHOW ON CSCE, SDI, ARMS CUTS

LD141757 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 14 Jul 85

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Aleksey Nikolaevich Grigoryev, TASS political observer, and Viktor Aleksandrovich Tsoppi, an observer of the NEW TIMES weekly, and presented by Igor Pavlovich Charikov, foreign affairs commentator of All-Union Radio]

[Excerpts] Helsinki Accords Anniversary

[Charikov] Good day, dear comrades: In today's discussion at the roundtable we shall start with one event, the 10th anniversary of which the peoples of the European Continent will be celebrating at the end of July and the beginning of August. This event is the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which was held in 1975 in Helsinki, the capital of Finland.

Much has been said and written about the significance of this conference for political, economic, and cultural life of Europe. Even today, 10 years later, one wants to confirm again that the forum in Helsinki was a major landmark in the postwar history of Europe. It outlined the general line of the long-term activity of the states participating in the forum, aimed at the transforming the continent into the zone of stable peace and mutually advantageous cooperation.

The peoples of the socialist countries recall Helsinki today with special satisfaction, because it was precisely their persistent and consistent efforts that played the decisive role both in the convocation of all-Europe conference and in its successful completion, the signing of the Helsinki Final Act. I want to recall that as early as 1966 the socialist countries adopted in Bucharest a declaration on strengthening peace and security in Europe, setting out realistic principles on the creation of an effective and reliable system of security on our continent. It can be said without exaggeration that the Bucharest declaration acted as a stimulating factor for detente and the creation and development of mutually advantageous cooperation between all European countries.

[Grigoryev] A whole number of important international events preceded the Helsinki conference, which on one hand laid the groundwork for the Helsinki conference and on the other tangibly embodied detente, the principles of which were declared in Finland's capital.

[Tsoppi] Yes, really, the path to Helsinki was not simple and not an easy one, and the job that was done at the conference itself was not easy in any of its stages. It was necessary to overcome the persistent resistance of the cold war proponents from across

the ocean and in Europe itself and of political leaders who did not believe either in the idea itself or the very possibility of broad cooperation between East and West. The Final Act, adopted as a result of the all-European conference, became the practical embodiment of all positive experience, accumulated in Europe, during preceding 10 years. By signing this document, the participants of the conference took upon themselves an important obligation. As is known, an obligation must be fulfilled, otherwise it is not an obligation.

The approaching anniversary is being celebrated, to our great sorrow, in the conditions of an aggravated international situation.

This aggravation occurred by no means through our fault, because, during all these years at the different talks and conferences, the Soviet Union has actively sought to transfer detente into the military region. The aggravation has occurred as a result of the course taken by the leading circles of the United States, which seeks to secure military strategic superiority over the Soviet Union for themselves. These intentions alone radically contradict the spirit and the letter of the Final Act, not to mention that they turn the European continent not into an arena of cooperation but into an arena of military confrontation.

Soviet-French Relations

As far as the international policies of our countries are concerned, then here there are, of course -- and no-one is concealing the fact -- different ways of assessing a number of problems and different approaches to them. The Soviet-French summit talks, which at the present moment are so critical for peace, will enable many things to be cleared up in the sphere of both bilateral relations and the urgent, global problems that face mankind. It is particularly important to take into account, without forecasting, of course, the results of the dialogue in Paris, that this dialogue will precede the meeting planned for November between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the U.S. President in Geneva.

While Washington is now literally possessed by the maniacal idea of "star wars" -- in other words, essentially turning space into a launch pad for the first nuclear strike -- France has refused to take part in the scheme that goes by the name of the "Strategic Defense Initiative." It stood its ground against the colossal and unceremonious American pressure. That cannot be said, as far as I can see, Aleksey Nikolayevich, for the FRG, for example.

FRG Support of SDI

[Grigoryev] No, it certainly cannot be said for the FRG, because it was one country that reacted in the most active and direct way without any hesitation whatsoever to the American "star wars" plan. During the recent visit by the U.S. President to Bonn, and during the economic conference of the seven leading capitalist states, he had several talks with FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, and Kohl said quite definitely that the FRG favors taking part in drawing up and implementing those plans. This hasty decision by Bonn did, however, raise a host of criticism, both inside and outside the country, and on that country there were extremely serious differences of opinion between Bonn and Paris. Nonetheless, this position of the powers that be on the Rhine is an alarming one, because the FRG has an enormous economic and military potential, and, in addition that is used in the "star wars" program, the threat of war in the world and tension will increase greatly.

[Tsoppi] And also the threat for the FRG itself.

[Grigoryev] Undoubtedly. While we are on the subject of the intentions of official Bonn to support Washington's aggressive plans, I would like to recall that 40 years ago, in July and the beginning of August 1945, in Cecilienhof Castle at Potsdam, near Berlin, there was a famous conference between the heads of the three allied states -- the Soviet Union, the United States of America, and Great Britain -- to discuss that most important problem of the future of defeated Nazi Germany. The chief conclusions contained in the statement, the document that was adopted by the participants in the conference, were as follows: German militarism and nazism must be eradicated and destroyed once and for all; Germany must be disarmed; its military machine must be broken; and the monopolies that once brought Hitler and his gang to power must be deprived of their influence and power. These decisions of the Potsdam conference, which were fully implemented in the then Soviet occupation zone in Germany -- the Eastern zone of occupation -- have, unfortunately, not been implemented at all in the Western zones, which subsequently made up the present Federal Republic. Today we see that the Federal Republic has not only far surpassed the military potential of the former Nazi Reich, but has obtained the official permission of the Western European Union to produce any types of weapons, including missiles and strategic bombers and excluding only nuclear weapons. So we see that, today, the FRG's intention to join in Washington's "star wars" plans clearly show that Bonn and the West Germany military-industrial complex would very much like to gain access to nuclear weapons, precisely via these "star wars" preparations. This is extremely alarming, and despite the fact that, in Bonn, all sorts of reservations are being expressed about the FRG's intention to take part in the "star wars" plans and it is being made dependent on other conditions, all the evidence unfortunately points to the fact that Bonn intends to take part.

[Charikov] Incidentally, the Soviet Union has proposed more than once as one of the measures for getting a whole number of states of Africa, Asia, and Latin America out of this situation of backwardness and poverty, that there should be an agreement to cut the military budgets of the developed countries by some definite sum....

[Tsoppi] To state this sum....

[Charikov] Exactly.

[Grigoryev] (?Five) percent was once proposed...

[Charikov] Exactly.

[Grigoryev] ...at one of the General Assembly sessions.

[Charikov] This was done more than once, but unfortunately the West was not prepared to accept our proposal, although at the same time they tried to create the impression of helping the developing countries to overcome their economic difficulties; to overcome, let's say, the results of natural disasters like the one taking place in Ethiopia, and so on.

Soviet Initiative

[Grigoryev] By the way, as we are on the subject of the Soviet proposals and initiatives and the West's reaction to them, we see that in very many cases, the Western countries, especially the United States, do not in practice react to them at all.

There has not been a single session of the UN General Assembly where the Soviet Union and other socialist states have not put forward concrete proposals aimed at solving pressing international problems in a way that would meet the vital interests of the peoples -- political, economic, and so on. Against the course of the United States and NATO for the arms' race, our country and other countries of the socialist community have set and continue to set constructive initiatives, concrete and realistic proposals aimed at ending the stockpiling of gigantic stores of weapons and significantly decreasing the number of these arms. Among the numerous proposals put forward by the Soviet Union recently are the initiative dealing with the nonmilitarization of space, that is, the prevention of the militarization of space, and a number of proposals on cutting the nuclear arsenals that have already been amassed, even down to eliminating them altogether, and a proposal banning chemical weapons, and many, many more.

In an attempt to make it easier to begin reducing arms, the Soviet Union, as is well known, proposed, during the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, a freeze on the creation of space strike weapons, of strategic offensive weapons, and of medium-range nuclear weapons. To set a good example, the Soviet Union unilaterally halted until November the implementation of the deployment of its medium-range arms and other countermeasures in Europe. There has been, however, no corresponding reaction from the U.S. side to that initiative; on the contrary, Washington continues to give another turn to the spiral of the arms race.

The militarists are trying to get their hands completely untied in the matter of an uncontrolled arms race, first and foremost a nuclear one. Their aim is to tear up the existing agreements, especially the provisions of the SALT II treaty, and the treaty on limiting the antimissile defense systems which, to a certain extent, have held back escalation of rivalry in the field of these weapons. In proclaiming the program of "star wars", the militarist circles of the United States of America are heading for the transformation of space into an arena of destruction and death. They would like mankind to remain in the vicious circles of confrontation -- arms race confrontation.

CSO: 5200/1323

GENERAL

MOSCOW WEEKLY TALK SHOW ON GENEVA TALKS, MBFR, SDI, CSCE

LD211729 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 21 Jul 85

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Gennadiy Ivanovich Gerasimov, MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI chief editor; Nikolay Ivanovich Yefimov, IZVESTIYA first deputy chief editor; and Vitality Sergeyevich Sobolev, All-Union radio commentator]

[Excerpts]

[Sobolev] Several anniversary dates have either fallen over the past week or are about to fall in the coming days in the light of which the world situation can also be viewed in a historic perspective. These are dates not of conflicts but of meetings of different kinds: there is the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act of the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe; the Soviet-American Soyuz-Apollo space experiment, the experience of which is acquiring a special significance now when space is beginning to be viewed as a future battlefield. And there also is the anniversary of the Potsdam Conference, the decisions of which have played an important role in preserving peace in the ensuing years.

[Sobolev] If we are going to mention the importance of the Potsdam Conference's lessons, then it is worth mentioning another lesson. The fact is that the Americans timed their first atomic test explosion to coincide with the commencement of the Potsdam meeting. That was the start of the atomic blackmail against the Soviet Union.

[Gerasimov] Yes. The embryo of the cold war was, nevertheless, in Potsdam.

[Sobolev] Yes, but now we are able to note a definite change in American foreign policy. It's a blackmail now, and if it's not atomic blackmail, then it's space blackmail, the hope of overtaking the Soviet Union once again from the technological point of view. And just as it was impossible to do this 40 years ago, it will be similarly impossible to do so today. The second round of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments ended in Geneva this week. The Soviet Union proceeded at the talks from a constructive position, desiring to prevent space militarization and to bring about a radical reduction in strategic nuclear weapons.

Geneva, Vienna Arms Talks

[Gerasimov] The 36th round of talks on mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe ended in Vienna. The 37th round will open on 26 September. This is

a marathon which has been going on for many years; it could have been brought to a finish quite easily if the West had the political will to do so. I remember as a beginning journalist being in Geneva at a disarmament committee session. I arrived there with a feeling of urgency regarding this issue, disarmament, with a picture in my mind of mountains of weapons that had to be shovelled away as quickly as possible and which in no way had to be built up. In those days, as I remember, the committee held meetings twice a week, each of them lasting 2 hours. I could not detect any sense of urgency on the part of the Western diplomats.

And how many years have passed since then, how much water has flowed under bridge! How many new weapons systems have been conjured up, whereas the diplomatic successes in this field can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

The Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments have ended in Geneva. The second round has ended. And once again we're getting nowhere. Quite recently, in January, the sides agreed on interlinking the issues of space and nuclear armaments. However, the American side is placing space armaments outside the brackets, declaring them to be nonnegotiable, so to speak -- such a word does exist in English. Some people in the United States compare the Geneva talks to the talks in Vienna: they make this comparison as regards the length of time being taken. And they offer this line of reasoning: What do you want? There have been 36 rounds in Vienna without any results and here thus far only 2 rounds.

[Yefimov] Reports have appeared in the Western press that the Americans intend to build living accommodations for the members of the delegation sitting in Geneva.

[Gerasimov] Yes. The White House published a statement, which while only somewhat optimistic, nevertheless indicated its hope for some forward movement. But THE WASHINGTON POST wrote on 18 July that in private conversations, that is to say in contrast to the official statements, American official representatives say they do not expect very much from the next round of the talks. But time is moving on. New systems are being created, and it is easier simply not to create these than to create them and then talk about and reach agreement on reducing them. Take antisatellite weapons for example. These should not be created. It will be easy if agreement is reached about this now to verify whether or not there have been any violations of the accord. Or take the problem of nuclear tests. Soon it will be 6 August, the 40th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima. Many American organizations, in particular the Center for Defense Information in Washington, have proposed that we should end nuclear weapons' tests as of that date, that symbolic date of the 40th anniversary. The Soviet Union says it's in favor, but official Washington does not want this. It must be noted that the Americans are very fond of these tests; they have carried out 756 nuclear weapons' tests, starting from Hiroshima in 1945.

[Yefimov] I beg your pardon, we are not only saying that we're in favor: we forwarded a proposal at the UN 10 years ago that all nuclear weapons' tests should be banned completely.

[Gerasimov] When the treaty ending tests in the air, in space, and underwater was signed in Moscow 22 years ago, the sides then undertook to end this process, that is to say, to achieve an all-embracing test ban. This ban was not extended then to underground explosions, the obstacle supposedly being that there were verification difficulties regarding how many seismic stations there were. Now -- since 1980, and even before that -- it is known with certainty that there are no longer any verification difficulties at all. And this is, therefore, a far-fetched technical difficulty which

was removed long ago. But the United States is continuing these explosions of theirs, and I'd say that the Americans have carried out more underground explosions in the 22 years since the ban on tests in the three environments than the test explosions they carried out before that ban. The Soviet Union, the United States, and Britain held talks on a comprehensive banning of these tests. Other administrations, the six administrations before Reagan, had nominally been in favor of such a ban; they cited various difficulties, but in theory they were in favor of a ban. But when the Reagan administration came to power, they were the first to say no, no talks on this subject. Why? Because they are engaged in modernizing their armaments, and to be sure that their new arms systems will work they have to carry out these tests.

[Yefimov] So the draft agreement will have been drawn up to all intents and purposes; there are only a few minor details remaining.

[Gerasimov] The whole thing is now ready. Resolutions are constantly being passed in the General Assembly in favor of such a treaty being signed.

[Sobolev] Coming back to the results of the second round of the Geneva talks, I'd like to remark that the unconstructive stance of the United States is particularly apparent where the prevention of the militarization of space is concerned.

U.S. Scientists' Rejection of SDI

The U.S. position regarding the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, if the statement just issued by the White House spokesman is to be believed, has not changed. And at the very time when the talks were in progress, a space reflector for a laser gun was tested. In other words, in full view of all, the creation of strike weapons in space has entered the practical stage. These and similar actions by the American side cannot, of course, promote the success of the talks.

The world press, commenting on facts connected with U.S. militarist preparations, and on the reports from Geneva, is now trying to make predictions about the third round, scheduled for mid-September. Among these predictions, a point worth signaling out is that progress at the talks depends on whether the American side will change its unconstructive approach. But Washington is at present -- even more, I would say, than ever -- vigorously publicizing the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Well, if this publicity exercise is convincing anyone at all, it seems to me that knowledgeable people, capable of forming their own opinion in this matter, are certainly not convinced by it. The people I am referring to are the American scientists. One of them, Parnas, has resigned from a committee organized for the very purpose of enlisting the support of the scientific community for the initiative. He did so because he does not think the initiative will strengthen the security of the United States. And the physicists of Illinois University, -- the professors alone numbering 47 -- have promulgated a declaration in which they say the initiative is technically dubious and politically unwise, since it will only promote the arms race. They even refused the money allocated to finance the initiative. The faculty of physics at Illinois University ranks second in prestige in the United States, after Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Similar statements are being circulated in other scientific centers in the United States. Among them are statements signed by all 24 U.S. representatives at an international conference on high-energy physics held at the University of California in Berkeley. And, looking ahead, they will have become still more fully coordinated. I think they will have to listen to the voice of the U.S. experts.

Another thing we can discuss is what the American scientists want from the development of international relations in space. The Office of Technology Assessment of the U.S. Congress has prepared a study in which it concludes that a resumption of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States in space could lead to valuable achievements.

[Yefimov] The space research agreement between the USSR and the United States expired in 1982. At the time, the American side did not want to conclude a new one. Now, the authors of the report urge that it should be renewed; and their arguments are very interesting -- why they are now in favor. They consider that the isolation of American scientists from other members of the world community bodes no good. And three U.S. senators, Mathias, Matsunaga and Penn have explained in further detail, as it were, what the report of the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment is saying. In some areas of science, they say, the United States could get a lot more from the Russians than the Russians would from the Americans. I remember very well how, when the Soyuz-Apollo docking was taking place, and the American crew were transferring from their own ship to the Soviet one, I was sitting at the flight control center near Moscow, and we could see and hear very clearly how Aleksey Leonov, when he caught sight of his colleague, the American, could not restrain himself and shouted: Tom! Come on! Come on, hurry up!

And all of us who saw and heard that at the time realized that it was not just the joyful awareness that a great event was taking place. We also saw in it, if you like, an appeal from our whole people to the American people: Let us cooperate peacefully! There is nothing stopping us.

[Gerasimov] But unfortunately our great hopes, because of the U.S. "star wars" program, have now remained mere hopes. Yet nonetheless, the hopes remain. It is interesting, for example, that on the 17th, a ceremony was held at the U.S. National Academy of Sciences to mark the 10th anniversary of the Soviet-American space flight. And the director of NASA, James Beggs, expressed himself to the effect that it would be no bad thing to think about a joint expedition to Mars. There is no plan for this in the United States, but it should be thought about. He put it this way: if we embark on this, it will change the creative direction of the minds of men; it will turn them away from the prospect of armed conflict and channel them toward implementing a peaceful, and, ultimately more valuable, program.

[Sobolev] Gennadiy Ivanovich, if THE NEW YORK TIMES is to be believed, the American scientists have even estimated when this might take place -- around the end of the present century -- and even what the cost might be, which could be shared. They think...

[Gerasimov interrupts] It would be cheaper than "star wars".

[Sobolev] They think it would cost thirty or forty billion dollars.

[Gerasimov] Well, it is comparable, it is comparable.

[Yefimov] It's a lot cheaper.

[Sobolev] Yes.

[Yefimov] "Star wars" are even being estimated at a trillion.

[Gerasimov] It is comparable with the research.

[Sobolev] Yes, and even down to some of the scientific-technical details: how to launch it, how to assemble the spaceships, and so on. Naturally, I would not venture an opinion as to how far these plans are realizable, but I think the fact that they are being drawn up in the United States is in itself a good sign. Better to make plans like this than plan for "star wars", as the White House is doing.

[Gerasimov] If we address the old question of whether there is life on mars, we will give ourselves a better chance of life on earth.

Helsinki, East-West Cooperation

[Sobolev] We have already talked today about the fact that soon it will be 10 years since the day of the signing of the Final Act of the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation, in Helsinki. A report has just been published by the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation. You, Gennadiy Ivanovich, and you, Nikolay Ivanovich, are members of that committee. Please tell us about the main ideas in that brochure.

[Yefimov] In that report, prepared with the help of workers of several leading institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences, there is an analysis of what has been done by states in the last 10 years, both positive and negative; what was undertaken in the spirit of carrying out the Helsinki Accords and what actions were at variance with them and did not promote the strengthening of cooperation and good-neighborliness in Europe. The day before yesterday at the press center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs members of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation held a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists, devoted to the forthcoming 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Act and the publication of the report. One of the American journalists asked at that press conference: Surely detente is not yet dead? Paraphrasing Mark Twain's well-known extemporization, one can say that rumors about its death have been greatly exaggerated, although in the past 10 years, both previous and particularly the present Washington administrations have undertaken considerable efforts to compromise the very idea of detente and to strike an irreparable blow at it. Detente, I stress, is alive.

In the report it is pointed out in particular that in the last decade two processes have arisen and are running as if in parallel in European and in world politics as a whole. One of these is the continuation of the spirit of Helsinki, the realization of the clauses in the Final Act, and the further expansion of general European political, economic, and cultural ties. Movement along this path, having taken place fairly intensively up to the beginning of the 1980's, then slowed down somewhat, but continues nonetheless with the participation of the majority of European states, including the U.S. allies. The recent years, however, have also shown another thing; they have demonstrated the fact that the rebuilding of relations on the Continent in a spirit of good-neighborliness and cooperation has turned out to be more complicated and more contradictory than seemed possible in the days in Helsinki when the Final Act was being signed.

What then is impeding the European process? Or what is the second process which, so to speak, has been continuing for those 10 years? It is the arms race unleashed by the United States, to which, with the assistance of NATO's levers, they are trying hard to bind and to a certain extent are binding the West European allies. It has dictated a sharp exacerbation in the international situation, a strengthening of the threat to peace and security, and a growth in mistrust between states.

[Gerasimov] And they want to make Europe live with old quarrels.

[Yefimov] A direct violation of the principles of Helsinki is the White House's reliance on force. Boycotts and sanctions to punish other states, and similar things, are being used by the United States and certain of its allies; they have become an undermining factor to these same principles.

But all the same the idea of detente, the spirit of detente, is proving to be stronger. What constructive sensible things can be opposed to detente by its adversaries? A crusade, an endless arms race, confrontation? But this is a dead-end and dangerous road. The years which have passed since Helsinki have not only confirmed the importance of the attained accords but have also showed that it is necessary to struggle indefatigably for their implementation. Detente will not come on its own.

CSO: 5200/1323

U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

FRENCH PCF'S SECRETARY GENERAL MARCHAIS, GDR'S HONECKER MEET, ISSUE STATEMENT

PM111001 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 4 Jul 85 p 8

[Unattributed report: "PCF-SED: From the Resistance to the Fight for Peace"]

[Excerpts] SED Central Committee Secretary General Erich Honecker received PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais on 2 July 1985.

Georges Marchais and Erich Honecker share people's concern at the threats posed by the U.S. "star wars" project. Far from ending the nuclear arms race, this project extends it to outer space. This goes hand in hand with the multiplication of new weapon systems. This increases the dangers of resort to a first nuclear strike. It is planned to allocate billions of dollars more to the military budgets. This is a new escalation in the arms race. The peoples' survival, security, and independence are threatened. All efforts should now be aimed at countering such developments. This is in the interest of all states, all peoples, and all forces which love life and reason. The two sides regard the new Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States on all space and nuclear weapons as an encouragement to all peace-loving forces and a challenge to step up efforts to encourage results in keeping with the agreed aim of the negotiations.

Erich Honecker and Georges Marchais advocate a freeze on all research or tests aimed at the militarization of space and a freeze on all deployment of new missiles and mass destruction weapons in East and West during the Geneva negotiations. They are opposed to any violation of the existing SALT II agreements and advocate the implementation of all other arms limitation agreements. They welcome the announcement made by Mikhail Gorbachev on the Soviet Union's behalf of a unilateral moratorium on antisatellite weapons, as long as the other states do likewise; and of a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles and on the countermeasures taken in Europe after the start of the deployment of new U.S. missiles. The proposal to suspend, for the duration of the negotiations, development, research, testing, and deployment of space weapons and to freeze offensive strategic weapons corresponds to a need.

The two leaders recalled the need for military arsenals to be reduced to the lowest level, respecting the security of all states and all peoples. They advocate that the resources swallowed up by the arms race should serve to combat famine and underdevelopment and aid social progress.

CSO: 5200/2704

SPACE ARMS

USSR DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ON U.S. SPACE ARMS, ABM PROGRAMS

PM231641 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Army General V. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense minister: "What Lies Behind the 'Technological Spurt' Into Space?"]

[Text] American imperialism is continuing the arms race, focusing its efforts on extending it into outer space. The purpose of this race is extremely clear -- once again to attempt to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries in general. This time the gamble is on the U.S. technological superiority which has supposedly been achieved, which allegedly enables it to make a spurt in the creation of new types of arms, first and foremost space arms.

U.S. military-political circles, with their characteristic hypocrisy, are trying to convince the U.S. population of the inevitability of this policy, which is dictated by the Soviet Union's supposedly aggressive aspirations. The Reagan administration and the Pentagon have announced a kind of total mobilization of major scientific and industrial resources for the attainment of the goals set. To this end, existing arms programs are being reviewed and new ones drawn up. Hundreds of industrial firms and scientific and design institutions not only in the United States, but in other NATO countries too, are becoming involved in the fulfillment of these programs.

The most vivid example of such a large-scale U.S. military-technical program is the program for the militarization of outer space. The plausible name "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) was dreamed up for it. It was proclaimed by Reagan, doubtless under the influence of U.S. military-political and military-industrial circles with an interest in obtaining large military orders, and hence large profits.

This program has been officially declared to be only a package of research aimed at the creation of an effective U.S. ABM defense, supposedly against a nuclear missile strike from the USSR.

Spokesmen for the U.S. Administration, as well as General Abrahamson, leader of the space arms program, have repeatedly tried to demonstrate the "exclusively peaceable nature of SDI."

What, according to them, could be more noble than the task of protecting the U.S. population against a Soviet ICBM strike? In fact, the program is patently aggressive and is one of the main U.S. programs aimed at the attainment of military superiority over the Soviet Union. Nobody has any doubt that it leads to a still greater arms race.

What are the technical propositions on which this assertion is based? And why are there so many opponents to the program even in the United States? To answer these questions, we should turn to the history of the creation of ABM defense in the United States and follow the stages in the development of strategic nuclear forces.

As soon as strategic nuclear missile complexes with missiles equipped with single warheads appeared in the United States in the fifties, the United States promptly started developing the Nike-Zeus ABM system as a countermeasure to the opposing side's possible missiles. Its development led, in turn, to a buildup of strategic nuclear forces in the United States itself with the aim of overcoming a possible similar ABM system in the Soviet Union.

The United States began to create ballistic missiles with multiple reentry vehicles, that is, with several warheads [boyevyye bloki]. Naturally, similar missiles appeared in the Soviet Union in response. Foreign experts judged that the Nike-Zeus ABM system was ineffective against such missiles. President Kennedy took the decision to stop building it.

In the early and mid-sixties, the United States began to develop new ABM systems -- Nike-X and Defender. They did not go beyond the stage of firing-range experiments, but they played a part in stepping up the race for strategic nuclear forces. Still more sophisticated ICBM's, now with systems for overcoming ABM defense, appeared.

The next generation U.S. ABM system was the Sentinel system. It was advertised as a new technological breakthrough. But it too proved to be ineffective.

In 1969, President Nixon announced a new ABM program, the Safeguard two-tier system. The Spartan long-range missile with a powerful nuclear warhead was created for intercepting reentry vehicles outside the atmosphere, and the high-velocity Sprint missile for interception in the atmosphere. It was claimed that the system used the most advanced scientific, design, and technological solutions. On the basis of the Safeguard system, it was proposed to create a U.S. territorial ABM system. This idea, like the current idea of the "star wars" program, was strongly supported by many concerns, which are involved today in the creation of offensive space weapons.

But then too, sensible circles in the United States and many scientists and major experts came out against the creation of such a system and convincingly proved its fallacy. The American Administration then decided to give up the idea and to create only one ABM complex at the Grand Forks missile base (North Dakota).

The Safeguard ABM system, like its predecessors, gave rise to the next development and improvement of strategic nuclear arms.

It is paradoxical that each new ABM system negated itself, so to speak. It was not capable of fighting its opponent; the strategic nuclear forces, which in the United States itself were improving at a rapid rate and which outstripped, each time, the potential of each ABM system. And every time, the qualitative improvement of the strategic nuclear forces was accompanied by a quantitative increase. This fact is convincing proof that work on the creation of an ABM system is work which stimulates the arms race.

Taking into account the organic interconnection between the creation of an ABM defense and the subsequent spiral in the strategic nuclear arms race, the Soviet Union and the United States concluded accords on strategic arms limitation and on the limitation of ABM systems.

The 26 May 1972 USSR-U.S. Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems bans the deployment of territorial ABM systems. It permits the Soviet Union and the United States to have only limited-purpose ABM systems for the defense of the capital or of one ICBM deployment region. Our country strictly observes the ABM treaty's provision. On the basis of the approximate equality of the strategic nuclear forces of the Soviet Union and the United States and given the sides' lack of territorial ABM defense, approximate strategic parity was achieved. But during the years of Reagan's rule, U.S. attempts to disrupt this parity have been undertaken systematically.

It is natural to ask: What lies behind the siting of Pershing II medium-range ballistic missiles in Europe? The answer is obvious. This is one of the perfidious attempts to disrupt the established strategic parity -- to bring nuclear missile forces closer to the Soviet Union in order to be able to inflict a preemptive nuclear strike, using missiles with a short flight time, against the most important targets.

A similar aim is pursued by the siting of cruise missiles in Europe. Together with the Pershing II missiles, they are designed for the delivery of nuclear warheads to targets in the Soviet Union. According to the Pentagon's intentions, the cruise missiles' low-altitude flight, their antiradar protection, and their mighty nuclear munitions make them supposedly invulnerable to our country's ABM facilities.

All the U.S. strategic missile complexes are being improved, in the direction of increasing their accuracy in hitting targets with a view to inflicting the maximum damage on our strategic nuclear forces in a first strike.

But U.S. military political circles are well aware that they will face inevitable retaliation. Naturally, they do not want to be destroyed. Therefore, work has begun again, at the modern technological level, on the creation of an ABM system, a multitiered one this time.

The space strike tier has been given a decisive role. According to the U.S. Administration's official version, this multitier ABM system is designed for the defense of cities and the population of the United States against a preemptive strike by an "aggressor," that is, the Soviet Union.

It is arrogantly stated that since the United States solved the problems of creating an atom bomb (the Manhattan project) and landing a man on the moon (the Apollo project), it is perfectly possible to create an ABM system at the modern technological level.

But, in fact, the U.S. military-political leadership and the leaders of the "star wars" program are well aware that there is no aggressor and that it is senseless to waste money on defense against an imaginary enemy first strike.

Especially as major U.S. scientists have convincingly demonstrated that the creation of an ABM system to protect against a preemptive strike is questionable at the very least. In particular, the argument is advanced that such a system cannot even be tested and therefore its effectiveness cannot be verified. Who is going to rely merely on the results of computer simulation of the system?

Major U.S. scientists also believe that the analogies between the Manhattan and Apollo projects and the SDI program are unfounded. In implementing these projects the creators overcame problems conditioned by the laws of nature which are ever constant. In the case of the creation of the ABM system the situation is different; -- here the creators will be dealing with people who are just as clever.

It is perfectly obvious that the creation of a multitier ABM system with a space tier of strike weapons and the simultaneous improvement of U.S. strategic offensive forces are being carried out to provide an opportunity to disarm the Soviet Union by means of a preemptive strike and then to defend against an allegedly weakened retaliatory strike by the Soviet strategic nuclear forces.

But the militarization of space by the United States is not confined to the creation of a space ABM tier. While improving its strategic strike forces, the United States is intensively engaged in the creation of space-based strike weapons to destroy targets on the earth's surface, above all the launch installations and command centers of the Soviet strategic forces. Of course, the work is carefully concealed from the general public. But reports about it do appear in the open press. This is the true purpose of the technological spurt into space which is being effected in the United States.

The Soviet Union and its scientists, designers, and other experts are well aware of the perfidious nature of this policy and, of course, they will do all they can to ensure that these U.S. actions do not go unanswered.

Scientific and technical progress, to which our party attaches paramount importance in the development of our economy, has always played and will continue to play a very important part in strengthening our motherland's defense capability. If Washington increases its efforts in the practical implementation of the "star wars" program and fails to take reasonable steps to discontinue work in that sphere, the Soviet Union will have no alternative but to adopt countermeasures.

This does not mean that the countermeasures will consist merely in copying the U.S. program and its technological aspects. The measures will accord with the prevailing military-political situation and will be geared to the collapse of U.S. hopes of implementing its "star strategy."

The "antimissile option" conceived by the Pentagon has the sole purpose of providing Washington with the capability to deliver a first nuclear strike against the USSR with impunity. But the Reagan administration is forgetting a very simple truth: Those against whom such decisions are being taken will not sit twiddling their thumbs. They will do everything to wreck the madmen's adventurist plans. And they certainly will be wrecked. That is what happened to the attempted "nuclear blackmail" in response to which the USSR created its own nuclear shield; the same thing occurred when the United States was hoping to leave our country way behind in terms of nuclear arsenal power; and the same will happen to any other attempt to disrupt the parity of strategic forces.

At the 11 June 1985 conference at the CPSU Central Committee, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev said: "We are forced to put the requisite funds into the country's defense."

The Soviet Union will continue to make the maximum effort to halt the arms race, but, faced with imperialism's aggressive policy and threats, we must not allow anyone to acquire military superiority over us. This is the will of the Soviet people."

CSO: 5200/1324

SPACE ARMS

PRAVDA STRESSES MILITARY ASPECTS OF U.S. SPACE PROGRAMS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 85 p 6

[Article by V. Sukhoy: "Cosmic Mirages"]

[Text] In the slate-black abyss of space, tens of thousands of kilometers above the earth, rise the "walls" of an impregnable "cosmic fortress." From the bastions of this "fortress," around which "cosmic interceptors," "orbital killer satellites," "missiles that kill missiles," and "military space stations" will revolve, America will be able to look at the world imperiously....

This is not a passage from the script of a fantastic Hollywood series on "star wars." That is how the authors of the brochure issued by the American aerospace firm Rockwell International imagine the future of space. Its title, "Space: America's Frontiers for Growth, Leadership and Freedom," is notable.

The title is perhaps not only notable but in many respects instructive as well. More and more frequently, the United States declares space to be still another area of its "vitally important interests." As Prof V. Mosko of Temple University in Philadelphia wrote in the pages of the French journal MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, the United States wants to trace "new frontiers and new boundaries of the American empire" in space.

At one of his recent press conferences, the head of the White House asserted that his announced "initiative in the area of strategic defense," which foresees the deployment of weapons in space, has nothing to do with "star wars." Accordingly, the only purpose of this initiative is to "protect the territory of the United States" against the ballistic missiles of the "enemy," to make nuclear armaments "useless and obsolete," and supposedly to open the way to success in the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. Other leading people of the current administration also express themselves in the same spirit.

And what about the military-industrial complex of the United States? "We should not allow ourselves to be deceived " is how an official representative of the Pentagon expressed his frame of mind. But the views of the adherents of "star wars" attained a consummate form in the new edition of the military manual of the U.S. Air Force. "Initially," states this document with surprising candor, "we must lay the foundation for military actions in space and make it understood that we cannot put off or not undertake such actions."

The idea of the "urgency" of scientific-research and experimental-design work to create space armaments was proclaimed earlier as well. The "Directives in the Area of Defense for 1984-1988," an official Pentagon document, states, for example, that the United States "must be guaranteed that treaties and agreements do not block the possibility for the development of military space potentials.

It is perfectly clear that the \$26 billion that the current American administration intends to spend in the next 5 years in preparing for "Star Wars" are by no means being spent out of "infinite love for science." The talk to the effect that things are still limited to scientific research that supposedly promises technological benefits is called upon to camouflage the true aims. After all, the Manhattan Project began from purely scientific research that later resulted in the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Three nuclear-research laboratories--Livermore (California) and Los Alamos and Sandia (New Mexico)--serve as the scientific basis for the creation of space weapons. "Scientists at these laboratories represent a great force in the matter of forcing and continuing the arms race," wrote Hugh DeWitt, a physicist and theoretician from Livermore Laboratory, recently in the pages of the scientific journal BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS.

The facts bear him out. The "Star Wars" idea arose at Livermore. At Los Alamos and Sandia laboratories, complex scientific-research work was carried out for the first time for the creation of a beam weapon. Events later developed with kaleidoscopic speed--a "chain reaction," as it were. The scientific ideas left the confines of the laboratories and found various sorts of "enthusiasts," whereby, as noted by G. Dash, physics professor from Washington University, they came mainly from among the ardent anticommunists and open supporters of the interests of the military-industrial complex. As a result, the once-bold scientific ideas turned into projects dangerous to the cause of peace.

Arthur, King of the Britons and hero of the popular Celtic legends, who fought against the Anglo-Saxon conquerors, had two swords. Each of them, according to tradition, possessed miraculous and supernatural power and was called Excalibur.

The legendary King Arthur and his glorious knights personify the ideals of valor and nobility. The modern-day "knights" from Livermore Laboratory hardly possess the above-named virtues. Nevertheless, they gave the program for testing the X-ray laser precisely this name--"Excalibur." By 1987, it is planned to increase appropriations for these "purely scientific experiments" to \$37 million.

The advocates of the militarization of space have just taken up a new propaganda theme. They assert that the scientific-research work in the framework of the "Star Wars" program is a "lottery that one cannot lose," since, as they say, the discoveries of the scientists will in any case find applications in the peace economy and the latest technology promises considerable commercial benefits. These are truly fantastic arguments. The English newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES reported that a bundle of particles obtained in the giant accelerator of Stanford University somehow "accidentally went off course" and in an instant

destroyed metal structures weighing many tons. There is nothing surprising about that. At Stanford, they are experimenting with a beam weapon of great destructive power. How can the American civilian economy benefit from this work directed toward the creation of a weapon of death? Or let us take the X-ray laser being developed at Livermore Laboratory. To obtain the X-rays, one needs the energy released in the explosion of a 1-megaton hydrogen bomb. Perhaps precisely this "technology" is "promising" for merchants? It is difficult or, more accurately, impossible to prove the unprovable....

The military business of the United States wildly applauds the "Star Wars" idea. It has been calculated that a large-scale system of antiballistic defense with elements based in space, whose establishment would undermine the termless Soviet-American agreement on limiting antiballistic defense systems, will cost \$500 billion. Where specifically are these tremendous capital expenditures going?

In mid-December of last year, the Pentagon announced the distribution of the first 10 military space contracts among 7 California companies--Hughes Aircraft, Thompson-Ramo-Woolridge (TRW), Rockwell International, General Research, Lockheed, McDonnell-Douglas and Science Applications--2 Alabama firms--Sparta and Teledyne Brown Engineering--and also the Martin Marietta concern in Colorado. For them, as well as for the companies Boeing, Ford Aerospace, and Helionetics, the "Star Wars" program is a "new Eldorado," a "cosmic Klondike."

"When people ask what resources must be allocated to military expenditures," argues one of the managers of Rockwell International, "they compare them with expenditures for social needs, education, and the like. I cannot understand that at all.... We can attain a decisive advantage only if we gather all of our strengths." Rockwell International is truly "gathering all of its strengths": it annually receives contracts from the Pentagon and NASA amounting to \$3 to 3.5 billion.

It does not seem so long ago that the civilian space program was an object of national pride in America. It is now becoming secondary in importance under the pressure of the rapidly increasing efforts to use space for the purpose of achieving military superiority.

To launch its "Space Shuttles," the U.S. military authorities are forcing the rapid construction of a spaceport at Vandenberg Air Force Base (California). The first Shuttle launching from the new spaceport is planned for January 1986. Altogether, of the 234 Shuttle flights planned through 1994, 114--almost 49 percent--will be for the benefit of the Defense Department.

To the east of Colorado Springs, on a 640-acre site wrested from the prairie the Pentagon is constructing a "Joint Center for Space Operations" at a cost of a minimum of \$1.2 billion. Nowhere is the space arms race felt to the extent that it is here, in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. As the president of the Colorado Chamber of Commerce put it, the once-quiet area popular with tourists is literally being transformed before one's eyes into the "military space Mecca of the free world."

Not far from the future "Joint Center for Space Operations" is the "Center for Aerospace Defense," which is under the control of the joint space command of the U.S. Armed Forces established in December of last year. This center, wrote the French weekly VSD, occupies "2,000 hectares of neon-illuminated tunnels cut out of Cheyenne Mountain at a depth of 500 meters." About 100 computers are located there. From here, they will observe the military flights of the shuttle spaceships, an extremely delicate matter that is too secret to be handled at the space center in Houston (Texas).

Near Los Angeles, wrote the American journal ESQUIRE, there are at least two spaceports of the future. And whereas the Hotel Bonaventura, seemingly composed of huge tubes in which high-speed elevators lift the residents somewhere high in the sky, can be called a spaceport only figuratively, the renowned jet-propulsion laboratory in Pasadena is a spaceport of the future in the most direct sense of the word. For more than 7 years now, the automatic stations Voyager 1 and Voyager 2 have been boring into the emptiness of the universe. In the near future, Voyager 2 will fly past Uranus in its rush to Neptune. And the laboratory is already preparing for the flight of the new automatic station Galileo. The scientific and ideological importance of these flights is great.

In the vacuum of space and, possibly, only there is it feasible to obtain rare metallic alloys and crystals for electronic equipment, ideally round microscopic spheres for calibrating medical instruments, and ultra-pure pharmaceutical products, in particular vaccines. According to an analysis carried out by NASA, the technical documentation has already been prepared for carrying out 244 industrial experiments in orbit. This is where the firms from Silicon Valley (California), Austin (Texas), and Tampa (Florida) could apply their achievements. To teach the most up-to-date microprocessors and computers "peaceful space occupations" is not only a noble task but also a highly urgent one. For one must not convert space into one's "sphere of vital interests" through its militarization. In that way, one can only make it a source of universal misfortunes and deadly dangers.

"And it is useless to try to look into the distant future. In the final analysis, nothing in the future can be foretold with certainty...." With this pessimistic passage, K. Peebles, the American specialist on the history of the conquest of space, ended his monograph. And, as if in disagreement with him, the NEW YORK TIMES wrote in an editorial ridiculing the "mirages of space defense": "Gazing as far as possible into the future, you come to the conclusion that the most effective defense is to come to an agreement with the Soviet Union...."

That is the proper conclusion. Our planet is one. All of the states on it are like people in one boat. And whatever the differences between countries, it is necessary to agree to preserve our own lives and those of our descendants.

9746
CSO: 5200/1230

12 August 1985

SPACE ARMS

PRAVDA CITES U.S. OPPONENTS OF 'STAR WARS'

PM151015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Remove the Threat of 'Star Wars'"]

[Text] Washington, 14 Jul--In his Saturday radio address to the Americans, which was prerecorded, the White House chief pushed in every way the "Star Wars" program, which, as is known, forms part of the U.S. Administration's accelerated attempts to wreck the existing military equilibrium and acquire the potential for an unpunished first nuclear strike.

The president once again made crude attacks on the Soviet Union, misrepresenting its peace-loving foreign policy and groundlessly accusing it of violating treaty commitments in the arms control sphere. He claimed that the United States not only "has the right" to conduct research into the development of a strategic defense system, but will continue to implement the program for the militarization of space at an accelerated rate, allocating the necessary human and financial resources for this.

This indoctrination of public opinion is clearly a reflection of the administration's concern about opposition to the plans to turn space into an arena of nuclear confrontation. According to press reports, the well known scientist David Parnas has decided to leave the consultative council on the observation of the implementation of Reagan's "initiative." Explaining this step, he pointed out that work to create a large-scale ABM defense system with space-based elements will not help strengthen U.S. national security, as the White House claims, but will only result in the waste of vast resources. "I am sure of this and I do not want to risk my professional reputation," he added.

The U.S. public organization "Americans for Democratic Action" has resolutely condemned the Reagan Administration's "Star Wars" program. The idea of creating a space-based ABM system, by means of which it would supposedly be possible to ensure defense against nuclear weapons, it is a dangerous illusion, its statement says.

CSO: 5200/1324

12 August 1985

SPACE ARMS

USSR: LATE JULY COMMENTS ON EUROPEAN RESPONSE TO SDI

West European 'Apprehension'

LD191646 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 19 Jul 85

["Star Wars" Plans and European Security -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- Vladimir Bogachev, TASS military news analyst, writes:

Contrary to the expectations of the Reagan administration, the West European allies of the USA are obviously not in a hurry to declare officially their readiness to participate in the U.S. "star wars" preparations programme. The call issued by Washington for "Atlantic solidarity" on the question of the "Strategic Defence Initiative" has not brought about expected results so far.

Almost all the West European countries have more or less resolutely expressed their apprehension that the deployment by the United States of a large-scale anti-ballistic missile defence system with space-based elements will be detrimental to their security, will undermine strategic stability in the world and jeopardize the agreements on the limitation and reduction of arms, which are now in effect. As Jim Mendelson, former member of the U.S. delegation at the SALT-2 talks, wrote recently in the NEW STATESMAN journal, the "Strategic Defence Initiative" has heightened tensions in NATO more than any other decision of the current U.S. administration.

Indeed, the U.S. policy of militarisation of outer space in combination with the continuing deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe will sharply increase the risk of a nuclear conflict breaking out on the continent. The West Europeans feel, with good reason, that using the large-scale ABM as a shield, the United States will in an even larger measure rely in drawing up its strategic concepts and plans on its concept, which is illusory, yet no less dangerous, of confining a nuclear conflict with the Soviet Union to the geographical framework of the European theatre.

The Americans, as even the most devout NATOists in Western Europe fear, may try to use, after the creation of a large-scale ABM system for the USA, the very fact of the deployment of their medium-range missiles on the territory of the FRG, Britain, Italy and other NATO countries with their selfish aims.

It is also important that the creation of an ABM system for the defence of the USA against strategic missiles will inevitably lower the threshold of the use of non-strategic nuclear weapons, i.e. medium-range missiles and tactical nuclear weapons in Europe. This may have fatal consequences for the European population.

Under the present-day conditions of a sharpening of the international situation, the sole sensible and realistic alternative to Washington's plans to militarise outer space and prepare for a "limited" nuclear war is the Soviet concept of strengthening the security of all European countries at a lower, less dangerous and less expensive level of military confrontation, with the nuclear weapons playing a minimum role. The way to stability in Europe lies not only through a further build-up of the nuclear space weapons of the USA and its allies, as Washington is trying to prove, but through a limitation and reduction of weapons on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides, through delivering, in the final analysis, Europe from nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical ones, as is proposed by the Soviet Union.

U.S. Attempts To Persuade UK

LD171437 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] London, 17 Jul (TASS)--Tass correspondent Alexandr Yevstigneyev reports:

The BBC Company has shown on British television a programme named "Trade in 'Star Wars.'"

It is not fortuitous that the word "trade" is contained in the title of the programme. The programme betrays the attempts made by the U.S.A. at persuading its partners in the North Atlantic bloc, in particular, Britain, to participate in research work within the framework of the strategic defence initiative. It is precisely with this aim that a visit has been recently paid to Britain by U.S. Vice President George Bush, Science Adviser to the President George Keyworth and head of the "Star Wars" programme General James Abrahamson. The lavish promises of the Washington visitors, who predicted enormous profits from participation in the strategic defence initiative, look like to have achieved their aim. As BBC reporters have learnt, a special committee in charge of the "Star Wars" issues, has been set up at the British Defence Department.

The committee, as was pointed out in the programme, regularly holds meetings, for which military experts, scientists, representatives of various government departments, including the foreign office, the departments of trade and finance, are invited. It was pointed out in the programme that these meetings cover different issues pertaining to the strategic defence initiative. On top of that, the committee holds secret briefings for British business circles, in which, according to the BBC, representatives of more than 60 British corporations take part.

The American military are out to use in their interests also the findings of the research work done at British research organisations. As was pointed out in the programme, the Pentagon plans to place with one of the British laser optics laboratories an "order worth millions," which is directly linked with the "Star Wars."

The efforts of the Reagan administration, which is out, whatever the cost, to ensure the implementation of its "strategic defence initiative," the policy of the Tory Government, which follows in the footsteps of Washington's aggressive course, meet with strong protests from the broad British public. It is vitally important to all, including to the allies of the U.S.A., to renounce the idea of "Star Wars" before it is translated into life, said MP Denis Healey, member of the Labour Party 'shadow cabinet' who took part in the television programme. The strategic defence initiative, he said, seriously undermines security, strongly reduces chances for attaining agreement in the field of nuclear disarmament. The "Star Wars" plans, Denis Healey noted, are nothing else but an attempt of the United States to "ensure nuclear monopoly."

Economic Incentives Belittled

LD232253 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Here is a commentary by Nikolay Borin about the visit to Washington by Britain's defense secretary, Michael Heseltine, devoted mainly to Britain's participation in the "Star Wars" program.

Washington's "star wars" program has already been discussed by a recent meeting of the seven members of the West European Union. However, this meeting was inconclusive. The West European Union was unable to work out a common approach to the American plans to develop the strike space weapon. And Mr Heseltine's statement to a reporter that Britain is not interested in being just a subcontractor for the Pentagon's project apparently reflects the disunity of the members of the West European Union.

What lies behind this guarded approach of Washington's West European allies to its "star wars" program? (Actually, the major West European firms have received no orders for this project, nor have they been invited to take part in the auctions [as heard], although Washington is pressurizing the West European governments, including the British Government, via private firms. But, as the French weekly [as heard] LIBERATION notes, the American pie in the sky is still beyond reach. The share of this highly profitable scheme for the West European monopolies will hardly come to more than five percent of its total value, calculated for a period of 5 years. Economically, however, this American scheme will cost the West Europeans a pretty penny. The high technology, developed by the American firms within the framework of the scheme, will enable them to dominate the world market and will ensure their leadership in the new generations of electronic computers. And, into the bargain, one can expect to see in the near future a brain drain of West European specialists to the United States and a reorientation of the industrial cooperation vis-a-vis the United States that Western Europe is in need of. Above all, the American high schools and some American companies will be the first to cash in on the results of this "star wars" program.

On the eve of his visit to London, the head of the project, General Abrahamson, said that Washington's allies would be allowed to take part only in unclassified research work and, in addition to this, those British and other scientists [words indistinct] to take part in the research work would have to be subjected to a humiliating screening by the American secret services. And finally, America's allies would develop only separate components of the space weapon and they may not even know the purpose of these components.

In this manner, by offering the West Europeans a flimsy commercial deal, the gentlemen in Washington aim at making use of the technological achievements of the West European countries. And lastly, not only will the West European firms suffer from this flimsy deal, but the "star wars" project will in the final analysis lead to more unemployment, to more cuts in social security spending and to more unproductive military spending on space programs.

U.S. Pressuring NATO

LD241033 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

The U.S. Administration is stepping up pressure on its NATO allies to make them approve the "Strategic Defence Initiative," conceived as a way for the USA to achieve military superiority and, which is not the least important, to enhance U.S. dominance over Western Europe. U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger pressed his British counterpart Michael Heseltine during their talks here to get Britain "to set an example" for other West European countries by assuming without delay specific obligations to participate in the "star wars" programme. Washington would like U.S. allies to set aside substantial funds for the programme and, moreover, to make available their research potentials for development work under the programme, which would mean an even worse "brain drain" from Western Europe to the USA.

Aware that the "star wars" programme is fraught with pernicious military and economic consequences, West European countries are in no hurry to bow to American pressure. None of the U.S. NATO allies has yet replied to Weinberger's ultimatum made last March, in which he demanded that those countries indicate within 60 days their "interest" in the "star wars" programme and define the practical areas in which they would "participate." Moreover, the programme has been publicly criticised by French President Francois Mitterrand and British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe. Statesmen and politicians have pointed out in the West European press on more than one occasion that the intensification of the "star wars" programme by Washington could frustrate arms control talks and destabilize the rough military parity between the USA and the USSR, which is fraught with the escalation of the threat of nuclear conflict, bound to hit Western Europe hard.

They also say that although enormous funds are going to be spent on the programme, the security of the USA, let alone Western Europe, will be subverted rather than enhanced because the Soviet Union will have to take counter-measures in the field of offensive weaponry. The leaders of France and even of West Germany, which obediently follows in the wake of Washington's policy, have voiced the fear that the participation of West European countries in the "star wars" programme will not let them make use of scientific and technological spinoffs because the USA will immediately classify them. West European countries will therefore have to be content with the role of subcontractors of U.S. corporations.

But Washington, as the results of the talks between Weinberger and Heseltine show, is still determined to harness its allies to pull the "star wars" chariot. As for Britain, the White House seems to have grounds for hope that it will be finally brought around and subsequently used as a lever to influence other West European countries. A Pentagon

12 August 1985

spokesman has stated that the talks were successful and constructive. Hesentine also described in detail his meeting with Weinberger -- but with a number of reservations. According to him, it is yet early to discuss the practical forms and areas of Britain's contribution or any British-U.S. accord under the "star wars" programme, and West European countries are not going to be U.S. subcontractors.

Yet many observers here wonder if Washington is planning to exploit the traditionally "special" relations between the USA and Britain so as to make it a "Trojan Horse" in Western Europe in a bid to involve the West Europeans in the "star wars" programme.

No Japanese-European Agreement

PM241039 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Agafonov "International Commentary": "Tokyo's European Accent"]

[Excerpts] The visit to West Europe by Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone has ended. The guest from Tokyo visited France, Italy and Belgium, and held talks at EEC headquarters.

Summarizing the results of the trip, the mass media note that the chief points on the agenda of the meetings and talks between Nakasone and the leaders of the West European countries were questions concerning worsening trade and economic conflicts between Japan and its West European partners, and also the discussion of a broad range of strategic problems, including the U.S. program for creating offensive space weapons.

Analyzing the results of the talks, observers agree that no serious problem was resolved during the Japanese prime minister's visit to West Europe. "Japan is a protectionist country both in terms of its existing legislation and in order to please the business circles," French Foreign Trade Minister E. Cresson said, commenting on the results of the talks. Italy's LA STAMPA noted that Nakasone was leaving Italy virtually empty-handed. "The Italians and the Japanese expounded completely different viewpoints on the important problems discussed, such as 'star wars', international trade, and bilateral relations."

It was no mere chance that LA STAMPA placed "star wars" at the top of the list. The stress on the discussion of this problem was a kind of game of "I Spy" for Y. Nakasone during the visit. The Japanese prime minister essentially managed to divert his interlocutors from exclusively economic talks, channel them toward discussing Washington's plans for the militarization of space, and thereby, albeit partially, deflect the wave of criticism regarding Tokyo's discriminatory trade policy.

Japan's approach to the "star wars" program, based on acknowledging its allegedly defensive nonnuclear character and expressing "understanding" for the U.S. plans to militarize space, was seen by the West European press simply as evidence of the open support which Tokyo demonstrates to its American partners. It is not coincidental that the general backdrop against which the visit unfolded were articles describing the increasing military links between the United States and Japan and the drawing of the Land of the Rising Sun into the orbit of Pentagon strategy.

CSO: 5200/1324

SPACE ARMS

SOVIET ARMY PAPER ON U.S. SPACE LASER TESTS

PM180926 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jul 85 Second Edition p 3

[Major General (Retired) F. Gontar article under the rubric "Facts Against Lies": "In the Guise of Love of Peace"]

[Text] U.S. Administration spokesmen are continuing to resort to the most sophisticated methods to impose on the public the idea of the allegedly "peace-loving" nature of the U.S. "star wars" program. They are striving to prove that in this program it is a question not of transferring the arms race to space but merely of a new research stage which will ultimately lead, so they claim, to nuclear arms reductions. Thus, speaking at the London International Institute of Strategic Studies, U.S. Vice President Bush stated: "The President's 'Strategic Defense Initiative' is simply a research program" allegedly pursuing the goal of "enhancing strategic stability and strengthening world peace."

The hypocrisy and false claims of the advocates of SDI are completely refuted by the U.S. Administration's practical actions. Many cases attest that the United States is not only conducting research and development but is implementing large-scale developments and tests of specific components of strike space arms over a large front. Thus, according to foreign press reports, the United States has conducted several underground nuclear tests at a Nevada test range during which X ray lasers were developed.

Operating from the energy of nuclear explosions, these lasers, in the scheme of the Pentagon strategists, are to be placed on artificial earth satellites and serve as the basis for strike space arms. Wide-ranging work is also being conducted to create various types of powerful ground-based laser installations intended for use as ABM and anti-satellite means. As THE WASHINGTON POST reported in particular, "a 2-million watt laser will soon be tested at the White Sands New Mexico missile test range, and a 5-million watt laser is under construction."

In this connection it is worth noting the statement made by T. (Mayer), the director of the laser tests and a representative of the USAF, after the completion of the space shuttle Discovery's flight at the end of June: "During the flight the testing of a laser was one of the Pentagon organization's measures to implement the 'Strategic Defense Initiative' for developing lasers capable of tracking and destroying enemy satellites and ballistic missiles." This admission by a highly informed specialist, like the above facts, can leave no doubt about the U.S. Administration's true intentions. They confirm once again that the work being conducted in the United States on the "star wars" program is aimed at creating a large-scale ABM defense system for U.S. territory with space-based elements and at developing strike space arms which are to be an integral part of the U.S. nuclear first-strike potential.

To justify in some way Washington's practical actions aimed to all intents and purposes at undermining the open-ended 1972 ABM treaty, the apologists of "star wars" usually resort to hackneyed fabrications about the "Soviet military threat," some kind of Soviet superiority in strategic nuclear missile weapons, and the work allegedly being conducted in the Soviet Union aimed at the militarization of space. The entire history of post-war development attests, however, that it is not the Soviet Union but the United States that has invariably organized more and more spirals of the arms race. True, each time, as a result of retaliatory measures on the part of the Soviet Union, the situation has rapidly evened out, but the U.S. pursuit of military superiority has each time damaged international security and increased the threat of nuclear war. Even sober-minded Americans have been forced to recognize this truth. (Dzh. Vizner), former presidential aide for science and technology can be cited in confirmation. He said: "After a long study of the technology of nuclear arms and their evolution I have now come to the conclusion that the Soviet Union increased its nuclear arsenal first and foremost in response to U.S. initiatives." "Above all we must realize," (Vizner) continued, "the extent to which America, by traveling the path of the arms race, started competing with itself and thereby gave rise to such an atmosphere of militarism that it turned into a society in which the arms race had become something natural."

I think that no commentary on that statement is needed, it is quite clear that if U.S. ruling circles do not stop the implementation of their "star wars" program and do not stop the creation and testing of laser and other modern ABM means, this will make limitations -- much less reductions -- of offensive nuclear arms virtually impossible and will give the entire arms race a qualitatively new and truly space of dimension.

CSO: 5200/1324

SPACE ARMS

USSR: AMERICANS FEAR THAT SDI VIOLATES ABM TREATY

LD171303 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Bundy, former special assistant to the U.S. President on national security; Kennan, former U.S. ambassador to the USSR; McNamara, former secretary of defense; and Smith, who headed the American delegation to the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic arms, have stressed in an article published in a collection of essays "The Nuclear Debate", that the implementation of Reagan's "star wars" program would undermine the important achievement in arms control, which was the unlimited Soviet-American treaty of 1972 on the limitation of antimissile defense systems.

Statements like this, notes Edgar Cheporov, NOVOSTI political observer, recently have been made more and more frequently in the United States. Prominent public and political figures are warning the administration of the serious consequences for the fate of the world, with which the "star wars" program is fraught. There are very serious foundations for their concern, for in signing the treaty on the limitation of antimissile defense, the Soviet Union and the United States recognized that in the nuclear age only mutual restraint in the field of antimissile defense would make it possible to move forward on the path of limiting and curbing nuclear arms.

But today the United States is implementing a program for creating cosmic strike weapons. The creation and testing of cosmic strike weapons is already going at full steam in the United States. Various types of laser, electromagnetic guns, missile interceptors, and antisatellite systems are already being created and tested in laboratories and test grounds. To try to combine the treaty on antimissile defense with the militarization of space is to try to mix oil with water, which is well understood by the American politicians who then signed the treaty and it was admitted some time ago by many figures in the present administration too. A report by the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency prepared a few months before Reagan arrived in the White House admitted that the U.S. rejection of the 1972 treaty would undermine the strategic stability and could lead to a buildup of rivalry in creating new arms.

The Soviet Union considers that the faithful observance of the treaty on the limitation of antimissile systems is a key factor in the whole process of limiting nuclear arms. The USSR adheres strictly to the conditions of that treaty. The Soviet Union advocates and continues to advocate banning the use of force in space, or from space against earth. This is precisely what the international public and all those who truly come out in favor of saving mankind from the threat of war are calling for.

SPACE ARMS

TASS REPORTS WEST EUROPEAN APPROVAL OF EUREKA PROJECT

LD182309 Moscow TASS in English 2209 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Paris July 18 TASS -- An international conference here has approved the French-proposed Eureka project in principle.

The conference was attended by ministers for foreign affairs and research from 17 West European countries as well as representatives of the guiding agencies of the Common Market.

The Eureka project provides for the West European countries to work out a joint policy and launch close cooperation in the field of high technology.

The local press notes that the West European partners still have to solve a good deal of organizational and financial problems before they translate their project into life. It has been announced that these problems will be discussed at the next conference slated to be held in Bonn next fall.

CSO: 5200/1324

SPACE ARMS

MOSCOW REPORTS UN SPACE COMMITTEE SESSION

LD250305 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] A session of the UN Committee on the Use of Space for Peaceful Purposes is underway in New York. According to the UN General Assembly's mandate, this committee has started to discuss the important question on the agenda of the ways and means to be used to keep space peaceful. It has to present concrete recommendations on this score to the 40th jubilee session of the UN General Assembly. The majority of participants in the committee session demand an end to the militarization of space for the sake of life on earth and for the sake of peaceful cooperation for the good of social and economic progress.

The international community is now experiencing the most serious alarm in connection with Washington's plans to send a weapons system into space. For the implementation of the program to militarize space would not only exclude the opportunity for peaceful cooperation between states and peoples in this area but would significantly increase the threat hanging over the earth. That is why the untiring efforts by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community aimed at keeping space absolutely peaceful and at the creation of reliable barriers to its militarization have such great significance.

Representatives of the developing countries at the session of the committee are also declaring their resolute opposition to the American "Star Wars" plan, emphasizing that the plan which the Washington administration has brought into being seriously complicates the international situation and hinders the peaceful cooperation between states. However, the delegations of the United States and other Western countries are trying to obstruct the committee in the fulfillment of its duty and the tasks entrusted it by the General Assembly. Such a position goes against the aspirations of the people, inasmuch as the spread of the arms race into space runs contrary to the interests of the security of states and is a gross violation of the principles of the UN Charter.

CSO: 5200/1324

SPACE ARMS

USSR: MORE ON SHUTTLE LANDING STRIP PLANNED FOR EASTER ISLAND

'Nuclear Weapons Control Center'

[Editorial Report] PM080940 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 July 1985 Second Edition carries on page 3 under the rubric "Pertinent Notes" and the headline "How an Ambassador 'Refuted' the Scientists" a 1,000-word report by own observer Major V. Laptev. The headline refers to the statement that Easter Island is of "no archeological value" made by James Theberge, U.S. ambassador to Chile, in connection with the U.S. plan to use the island's Mataverí Airport as a backstop emergency landing strip for the space shuttle. Laptev claims that the United States intends to build a military base there which will be Chile's contribution to U.S. "Star Wars" plans. In return, he states, Chile will seek U.S. political support at the United Nations, U.S. help with the foreign debt burden, and possibly "military aid." All this, Laptev concludes, will turn Easter Island into a "U.S. nuclear weapons control center."

ASAT Use Planned

PY161727 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Experts from the International Peace Research Institute [IPRI] say that the purpose of the base the United States plans to build on Easter Island is to destroy Soviet communications satellites, the Swedish news agency NEW VOICE has reported. The proposed length of the landing strip is intended to facilitate (?the use) of F-15 jetfighters carrying ASAT anti-satellite missiles, the IPRI experts said, adding that, in case of war, these aircraft would have the mission of destroying the Soviet communications satellite Molnia. Molnia reaches its closest earth orbit in this area and therefore, can be easily destroyed by the fighters the experts said.

NASA has reported that the Easter Island base would only be used for emergency space shuttle landings. However, the IPRI states that the shuttle needs a 3,353 meter long, super reinforced, landing strip; and not one of 2,930 meters strip being planned.

CSO: 5200/1324

SPACE ARMS

BRITISH GOVERNMENT OUTLINES PROPOSALS FOR EUREKA

PM190801 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 18 Jul 85 p 4

[David Adamson report: "Britain Gives Backing to Eureka Project"]

[Text] The government's new-found enthusiasm for European cooperation in advanced technology was expressed yesterday in a document entitled, "Eureka: A Way Forward." Publication of the British proposals and views coincided with the opening of a special one-day conference in Paris to launch the Eureka project.

The American and Japanese technological challenge to Europe is described as "immense" and requiring an urgent response. The need is to move rapidly from discussion to action. Europe's main problem is identified as a slowness to exploit its scientific and technological achievements commercially.

Two requirements for making a success of Eureka are put forward. The first is the selection, with industry, of a number of themes relative to the needs of the ordinary citizen of Europe. Each theme would be developed into collaborative projects aimed at creating products for the world market, using a wide range of advanced technologies.

The second requirement is the completion of the European Community's internal market, thereby creating the sort of market -- like that of the United States -- in which Eureka could flourish. Examples of the themes Britain has in mind are:

Eurotrans: Embracing high-speed ground, transport, air traffic control, mobile digital radio and post office automation. It would involve several advanced technologies, including robotics and speech and image processing.

Eurofac: The factory of the future, bringing together elements such as lasers, robotics and micro-electronics.

Eurohome: Dealing with technologies used in the home covering information, entertainment, and domestic appliances.

Mrs Thatcher's chief scientific adviser, Sir Robin Nicholson, is responsible for the proposal for a Eurotype warrant available to manufacturers of high technology products who meet certain criteria. Manufacturers would have to show that their product had been developed in collaboration with a company from at least one other European country.

The application for registration would be made during the research and development stage, and once the warrant had been issued, a brief description and specification would be circulated to other European manufacturers. They would have the option to participate, on a risk-sharing basis, in research, development, production, and marketing of the product. It is hoped that use of the Eurotype warrant would encourage public agency procurers to support products created by European collaboration.

Another British idea is for creation of new firms or joint ventures capable of competing with their American and Japanese competitors. They would be known as QEE firms (Qualifying European Enterprises). QEE firms would be encouraged by European-wide measures such as: Private and corporate tax deductability for investments along the lines of Britain's Business Expansion Scheme; replacement of all national investment subsidies with an automatic 30 per cent subsidy to any QEE firm which had satisfied private investors and the capital markets of its viability; A "buy European" public procurement policy to match the Buy America Act which requires state and certain federal procurement agencies to give preferential treatment to domestically produced goods.

CSO: 5200/2708

SPACE ARMS

U.K. DEFENSE SECRETARY TO SEEK CLARIFICATION ON SDI

PM221033 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 22 Jul 85 p 28

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Adamson: "Heseltine in Crucial Talks on SDI Work"]

[Text] Mr Heseltine, defence secretary, flies to Washington today for talks with his American counterpart, Mr Weinberger, which are expected to be crucial to British participation in the Strategic Defence Initiative research programme. It was Mr Weinberger who, in April, extended an invitation to a number of allied states to take part in the \$26 billion programme whose eventual aim would be the erection of a defensive shield in space over the Western world. Since then little has happened to dispel the uncertainty in the minds of many allied governments, Britain included, over the terms on which they and their industries would participate.

The Cabinet has considered the position on several occasions and the decision that Mr Heseltine should go to Washington was taken at that level. He will hope to clarify two main issues -- the areas in which British scientists and industries could usefully participate, and that degree to which the Americans will permit the transfer of advanced technology to Britain.

Political Motive

It is recognised in London that the Americans do not need foreign technological assistance and can go-it-alone in creating a space-based defensive system. The reason for the Weinberger invitation is seen as entirely political.

Earlier this year the Reagan administration realised that it was in danger of being isolated on the SDI issue, with the Soviet Union winning an important propaganda battle. The invitation was intended to bring allied countries on-side.

The 60-day deadline for a reply included in the invitation was ignored.

Expressed at its simplest, the question to which Mr Heseltine will seek an answer today is: What price is the United States prepared to pay for British support for SDI research?

Firms Sceptical

Many British firms are sceptical that the Pentagon and American industry will be prepared to share information, permit access to British scientists and transfer technology to an

extent that would make participation worthwhile. There is a general feeling that British firms and Ministry of Defence research establishments should not be allowed to become mere sub-contractors.

Another important question is whether the participating industries would get a lucrative share of the contracts if SDI moved from research into production.

Attempts by the Western European countries to present a united position to the Americans have failed, with the French giving a flat "no" to participation. The disunity and the lack of enthusiasm for SDI among European countries may well have caused the Reagan administration to ponder whether it is worth paying a heavy price in technology transfers for European political support.

CSO: 5200/2708

SPACE ARMS

MINISTERS DISCUSS FUNDING OF EUREKA PROJECT IN FRANCE

France Earmarks 1 Billion Francs

LD171531 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] France will make available an additional Fr1 billion next year to back up Eureka. President Francois Mitterrand said this when he opened the European seminar on technology this afternoon in Paris. The meeting was attended by representatives of 17 European countries. The head of state made it clear that most of the funds will come from the state budget and the rest will be in the form of loans. Mitterrand hopes that other countries will follow the example of France, which, he said, has a special responsibility in the creation of the Eureka project, that is the project dealing with the highest technology. It is a question of ensuring Europe's technological independence and of encouraging cooperation between researchers and industrialists with a view to gathering financial means by contributing to a unification of the internal markets, added Mitterrand.

Genscher Remarks

DW180745 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 17 Jul 85

["Excerpt" from interview with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher by correspondent Udo Philipp in Paris on 17 July -- recorded]

[Text] [Genscher] What took place here today [at the Eureka conference in Paris] refutes the erroneous thesis that Europe is on the decline.

[Philipp] President Mitterrand announced today that France would commit an extra Fr1 billion next year for Eureka. After all, funds are necessary to get the program going. What will the Federal Republic do?

[Genscher] The Federal Republic will make its contributions as required by the projects we consider favorable. We make it absolutely clear that the government neither can, nor wants to make decisions for entrepreneurs or to bureaucratize research. We consider it important to create the best possible conditions for the companies and for research so that neither investors nor scientists will leave us and go to the United States.

[Philipp] How can a framework be established without simultaneously creating a large bureaucracy?

[Genscher] The experience we have from previous European projects is that the more flexible they are, the better the results. In this particular case, we will also find flexible forms of organization since we can fall back on the good experiences European enterprises are making in cooperation even now.

[Philipp] This means that the letter "a" at the end of Eureka stands for activity rather than agency?

[Genscher] Exactly.

Agree on Provisional Secretariat

AU181116 Paris AFP in English 1058 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Paris, July 18 (AFP) -- Project Eureka, Europe's bid to rival or beat the United States and Japan at high technology, got off to a good start here yesterday, with firm political agreement among 17 European countries and an initial cash injection by France. In their final statement, the 10 members of the European Economic Community (EEC), plus Spain, Portugal -- both now joining the EEC -- Finland, Sweden, Austria, Norway and Switzerland, agreed to set up a provisional Eureka administration and meet again on November 15 in West Germany.

The Eureka provisional secretariat will be run by France, reflecting the personal efforts of French President Francois Mitterrand, who launched Eureka three months ago. Mr Mitterrand, at yesterday's inauguration meeting, said he would put a billion francs (110 million dollars) into the kitty in the form of government subsidies and loans, of which the lion's share, 700 million francs, would be devoted to joint research by Europe's industrial giants. But these strong gestures of support will have to be supplemented by further commitment all round on what Eureka is, how it will be run, and how to finance it.

Eureka is broadly seen as a civilian parallel to the United States' Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), the "star wars" project aimed at setting up an anti-missile system in space with lasers and particle-beam weapons. France denies that the project is aimed at countering SDI. Its argument is that the 26 billion dollars that Washington is set to pump into its space system could cause a new European brain-drain to the United States and leave Europe with a permanent disadvantage in hi-tech.

But Eureka is unlikely to be a purely civilian initiative. Its research is bound to embrace military applications -- for this reason Warsaw Pact countries will be barred from joining it -- and whether these applications will be made available to armed forces has yet to be settled.

Another aspect to be discussed are Eureka's technical parameters, and where the money -- estimated at around six billion dollars over five years -- will be spent. So far, only France has come forward with firm ideas, and these range from computer and communications technology to robots and biotechnology.

Administration, too, could prove to be a sticking-point. Several delegations at yesterday's meeting -- mindful, no doubt, of how several pan-European institutions, such as the EEC's common agricultural policy, have been bogged down in bureaucracy and budgetary haggling -- stressed that they wanted Eureka to be devoid of red tape. The French idea is that officialdom can be kept to a minimum through a maximum of collaboration between industrialists, with the Eureka organisation acting as a kind of benign, cash-laden coordinator.

In an interview earlier this week, French Research Minister Hubert Curien suggested that some of the projects be run on the line of the European satellite launcher Ariane, where contracts are divided between top firms. Several leading European firms have already started along this path. The French firm Matra and the Norwegian firm Norsk Data have joined up to build a super-computer, the French firm Bull and West German Siemens plan to market a powerful calculator, and a consortium of Britain's GEC, the Netherland's Philips and Siemens will link up with Thomson of France to make electronic components.

On the financial side, so far only France has come up with the ready cash to get things going, while other governments have pledged financial support, but at a level yet to be decided. The British and West German delegations especially stressed that Eureka should not be a purely government-subsidised institution, and that private-sector banks and industrial firms must be encouraged to chip in.

CSO: 5200/2710

SPACE ARMS

FRENCH PCF'S GREMETZ CRITICIZES MILAN SUMMIT, EUREKA

PM091053 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 1 Jul 85 p 3

[Unattributed report: "New Step Toward Supranationality"]

[Text] PCF Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz made the following statement Saturday [29 June]:

The Milan summit confirms that there were grounds for the great concern we expressed at the positions and decisions taken by Francois Mitterrand in recent weeks aimed at an unprecedented speeding up of economic, political, and military integration in a West European entity expanded to include Spain and Portugal. This is a full part of the American imperialist strategy of strengthening bloc politics and tension.

The Milan decisions on European political union, the holding of an intergovernmental conference marking a new step toward supranationality, the approval of the Eureka project, which some people are already calling the "European strategic defense initiative," are extremely serious for France and our people. They undermine France's ability to freely choose what line it takes in both internal and international policy.

This is what they are attempting to conceal by all possible means.

-- Under cover of technologies, research plans are being mobilized to help the American "star wars" project which would revive the arms race at an unprecedented level and would be detrimental to French civilian research.

-- Under cover of European building and "liberalism" plans are being made to open the European market to large-scale penetration by American and Japanese capital at the expense of employment and industrial development in our country.

-- Under cover of European political union, it is being decided to abandon any foreign policy position which is not a "joint" one, and to strip our country of its sovereignty in the defense and security sphere. The aim is to sell off our independent deterrent in order to integrate it in the U.S.-dominated West European bloc.

We call on Frenchmen and women who are attached to our country's independence and sovereignty, to our people's freedom to choose their future, to real international cooperation, to unite in action to defeat the implementation of these decisions which are fraught with danger for the future of the French nation and its progressive values.

CSO: 5200/2701

SPACE ARMS

FINNISH GOVERNMENT EXPRESSES INTEREST IN EUREKA

AU051324 Paris AFP in English 1317 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Helsinki, July 5 (AFP) -- Finland has expressed interest in taking part in Eureka, a joint European high technology research project proposed by France, Foreign Trade Minister Jermu Laine told the Finnish news agency STT today. He said Finland had informed the French Government of its interests, but was awaiting an invitation to a meeting in Paris on July 17 when the project would be discussed. Mr Laine said Finland, a neutral country, could participate because there were no military aspects to the project.

CSO: 5200/2700

SPACE ARMS

JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER VISITS FRANCE, DISCUSSES SDI, EUREKA

Meets Mitterrand, Fabius

AU131822 Paris AFP in English 1816 GMT 13 Jul 85

[By Jan Kristiansen]

[Text] Paris, July 13 (AFP) -- French and Japanese leaders failed to significantly narrow their differences of approach on East-West relations, the U.S. "star wars" project and international trade as Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone began a three-day official visit to France today.

These issues figure prominently in a series of talks held by the Japanese leader with his French hosts, President Francois Mitterrand and Premier Laurent Fabius, which also covered bilateral issues including France's trade deficit with Japan and prospects for cooperation in technology and education, according to spokesmen for both sides.

Mr Nakasone, who was given an official airport welcome early Saturday morning by the French premier, had a 90-minute talk with Mr Mitterrand ahead of a luncheon hosted by the French president at this Elysee Palace residence. Aides indicated that Mr Nakasone and Mr Mitterrand broadly maintained the positions they adopted at last May's Bonn seven-nation summit on the controversial United States Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) -- The "star wars" space-based defence research project -- as well as on plans for a new round of multilateral trade negotiations.

And Mr Nakasone was faced with a by now ritual call for steps to increase Japanese imports of French goods when he held extensive discussions with Mr Fabius shortly after his arrival.

East-West relations were extensively discussed during the Nakasone-Mitterrand session and when French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas called on Mr Nakasone at the Marigny Palace, the French Government guest residence where he is staying during his Paris visit. Mr Dumas told reporters they also exchanged views on the situation in Southeast Asia, but gave no details.

Japanese sources said Mr Nakasone expressed hope that the scheduled Paris visit next October of new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and the latter's planned November meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Geneva would be successful. But they said he cautioned against undue expectations, expressing the view that in spite of the change of leadership in Moscow, Soviet objectives remain unchanged, the sources said. Mr Mitterrand

was said to have replied that he had adopted a "critical" but "not hostile" stance towards the Soviet Union.

On SDI, Mr Nakasone was quoted by Japanese sources as describing its motivations as "primarily defensive" and voicing his "understanding." He also noted that the project remained to be "defined" and stressed that Japanese support would depend upon the U.S. meeting a number of conditions set by Japan, Britain, and West Germany. Mr Mitterand, they said, reaffirmed his reservations concerning the SDI arguing that it could not replace France's own nuclear deterrent. Meanwhile, the Japanese premier in talks with Mr Fabius voiced interest in the French-inspired Eureka hi-tech development project. A spokesman said Japan saw this as a long-term affair and would consider participating if invited.

French sources said Mr Nakasone emphasized the unique nature of the security treaty linking Japan to the U.S. The premier regretted that his country's ties with Western Europe were not as "deeply rooted" as they ought to be, Japanese sources added. He called for a deepening and broadening of relations between Europe and the Pacific area including Japan, and spelt his ideas out in detail tonight when he was awarded a medal by the chancellor of the Paris universities at a ceremony at the 700-year old Sorbonne University.

On the proposed new round of trade negotiations in GATT [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade], Mr Mitterrand was quoted as saying that he was not opposed to it, but maintained the conditions he set at the Bonn summit; The new round must be well prepared, developing countries must be fully represented and monetary problems must be dealt with in parallel to the trade negotiations. Japan shares the U.S. view that the negotiations ought to be launched early next year.

Mr Nakasone was tonight attending a dinner offered in his honour by Mr Fabius at the Quai d'Orsay, the French External Relations Ministry.

Stresses Ties With West Europe

HK140446 Hong Kong AFP in English 1428 GMT 14 Jul 85

[By Jan Kristiansen]

[Excerpt] Paris, 14 Jul, (AFP)--Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone issued a strong call Saturday night for closer ties with Western Europe, stressing that world security and prosperity is based on solidarity between America, Europe and Japan and the strength of each of these three poles.

Speaking at a Sorbonne University ceremony during which he was awarded a high academic distinction, the Japanese premier commented on Japan's role in the world and said a "world civilisation" integrating technological progress and universal spiritual values must be a target for the 21st century. Mr Nakasone spoke after being presented with the Medal of the Chancellery of the Paris University by the Chancellor, Mrs Helene Ahrweiler.

The ceremony took place after a series of political talks earlier in the day between Mr Nakasone and his French hosts, President Francois Mitterrand and Premier Laurent Fabius, which failed to ease Franco-Japanese differences on some major current issues such as the American "star wars" Strategic Defence Initiative and plans for a new round of world trade talks.

SPACE ARMS

AUSTRIA, TURKEY SEEK PARTICIPATION IN EUREKA

LD121545 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Austria and Turkey today made known that they want to take part in the French Eureka project too. The objective of the project is to set up the technological unity of Europe.

The Austrian foreign minister made clear that his country is willing to accept all commitments deriving from a full participation in the Eureka project, because -- he made clear -- at the same time, we want to benefit from all the advantages of this research project.

In Ankara, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said only that Turkey is currently continuing to take steps with European countries to take part in the Eureka project too.

CSO: 5200/2703

SPACE ARMS

FRG'S GOVERNMENT ASSESSES EUREKA CONFERENCE

DW191023 Bonn DIE WELT in German 19 Jul 85 p 1

[Bernt Conrad report: "Eureka - Second Phase in Bonn"]

[Excerpt] Bonn -- The Federal Government considers it to be vitally necessary for firms and research centers of the 17 states participating in the Eureka program to work out concrete research programs by the fall and to plan the right financing. A corresponding appeal in the final communique issued in Paris is considered by Bonn to be the main point of the Eureka conference that ended at 0300 on Thursday.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Research and Technology Minister Heinz Riesenhuber, who represented the FRG in Paris, expressed satisfaction with the results of the negotiations. In their opinion, the fact that the next Eureka ministers' conference will take place "before 15 November 1985" in the FRG is an addition that Bonn's authority in Europe goes beyond the EC. In Bonn's view, this also indicates the "breadth of expectations" to which the FRG must now do justice."

CSO: 5200/2710

SPACE ARMS

FRG POLITICIAN URGES NUCLEAR WEAPONS DISMANTLING

DW170925 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 16 Jul 85 p 2

[Report signed "CKN": "FDP: Nuclear Combat Weapons Must Be Dismantled"]

[Excerpt] Bonn, 15 Jul -- Schaefer, the FDP Bundestag caucus foreign policy spokesman, supported on Monday a second phase of detente policy that should stabilize East-West relations and lead to progress in the international dialogue. The FDP demands that the dismantling of nuclear short-range combat weapons be included in the arms control negotiations, and that these weapons should be completely scrapped as soon as possible. He wrote in the FDP press service on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the first atom bomb test on 16 July that one should eventually succeed to create a balance of the constantly developing deterrence systems, a balance in which no new uncertainties and reasons for an arms race should come up. Therefore, the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) -- if research led to technically usable results -- should be viewed most critically from strategic points of view and included in the arms control negotiations, he said.

According to Schaefer, the next step would be a drastic reduction of nuclear weapons. The ultimate aim should be a political situation in which nuclear weapons would not be necessary any longer. The demand for an abolition of nuclear weapons may sound utopian, he said. However, Schaefer believes that it should be uttered in the same way as the hope for a European peace order and the overcoming of German partition.

CSO: 5200/2707

SPACE ARMS

FRG PRESS COMMENTARIES ON EUREKA PROPOSALS

Initial FRG Response Positive

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 7 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Horst Schreitter-Schwarzenfeld (Bonn): "A European Pipe Dream Against U.S. Science Fiction; The French Research Initiative EUREKA has many Friends in Bonn"]

[Text] Eureka! I have found it! According to the Roman architect and writer Vitruvius Pollio, that was Archimedes cry of delight when, while studying the gold content of a crown for King Herod II of Syracuse, he suddenly discovered the law of the specific weight. According to another tradition, Archimedes made physical discoveries in the bath, whereupon he ran through the streets overjoyed, but stark-naked.

"Eureka" now call out the officials in the administration of French President Francois Mitterrand. What they have found is the law of Europe's specific weight. At first it sounds like an answer to SDI, the Strategic Defense Initiative of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, which faces Western Europe with the question of whether or not to participate in research on the project of space defense.

Has the solution been found with "EUREKA"? The way out of the dilemma between participation (and the political risks connected therewith) and nonparticipation (with the danger of losing the linkage to the U.S. top technology)? For the sake of the handy slogan--the acronym EUREKA stands for: European Research Cooperation Agency--the "C" in the English word "cooperation" was generously transformed into a "K," a concession to the international public which for France, which is otherwise very precise in such questions, can only be explained by the fact that something big is at stake. (And the fact that a project with the designation "Eureka" already exists).

What does EUREKA want to accomplish? French experts provide the following information: To start with, EUREKA is nothing but an idea, the concept of a European technology community. The U.S. space program SDI, it is said, did not directly produce the idea of EUREKA, but Reagan's "star wars" suddenly made all Europeans aware of the necessity to start something of their own. For if SDI research were successful--the French are not quite certain--

European technology capacities and research brains would be lured to the United States. EUREKA offers them an alternative.

In contrast to SDI--the French explanations continue--EUREKA is a civilian project. In contrast to the U.S. defense initiative, EUREKA offers no new military concept, no new strategy. Nevertheless military application of research progress is conceivable. Even if, e.g., the construction of a European spy satellite were to take place, such an undertaking is within the framework of the existing strategy, for in final analysis it serves the stabilization of the balance. And whatever will become of the satellite project: to start with it is not regarded as a component of EUREKA.

But what are the fields in which Europe is to perform research within the framework of EUREKA? Where is the concrete concept? The answer is: there is as yet no such concept. There is merely a letter of French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas to possible partner countries which contains some proposals. Now the research experts of European governments are to first "define a few projects." By the Europe summit in Milan (end of June) a kind of project list should be ready, some key subjects are to be agreed upon, such as microbiology, computer technology or information transmission. According to the ideas of the French, only then will it pay to discuss institutions, the question in which framework, in which authorities European research is to take place. Of course here the indication is absent that such research authorities are already in existence--the European Space Agency, ESA, for example, which has been sending Ariane missiles into space for years.

Pipe dream or not? With the EUREKA idea, the French found a fan in the Social Democrat Egon Bahr: "EUREKA is no pipe dream," Bahr said. For him EUREKA possesses qualities of the old Greek: "I have found it"! namely a means by which the FRG can elegantly disengage itself from the U.S. SDI. The SPD has categorically rejected Reagan's "star wars." The matter is not quite so simple for the government parties, the CDU/CSU and the FDP. There the EUREKA debate burst into an excited SDI debate where Liberals and Bavarian CSU members emphasize entirely different factors and where the Federal Chancellor tries to find followers for his course of benevolent maneuvering. No, in Bonn only the Greens are opposed to EUREKA. All others favor it, more or less. Kohl adviser Horst Teltschik, director of the SDI interministerial working group in the Chancellor's office, now also coordinates the EUREKA contacts between Bonn and Paris. French officials pay visits, everyday life of the bureaucrats is already occupied with this new topic. CDU ministers, such as Heinz Riesenhuber and Georg Stoltenberg, have probably recognized for a long time that German participation in EUREKA will have to be paid for from budget funds. In their case the call for "I have found it"! therefore sounds muted.

In the meantime, Federal Chancellor Kohl pursues an old passion, namely to harmonize entirely different matters. "He wants to combine the opposites of EUREKA and SDI," the Social Democrat Erwin Horn grumbles.

With the SPD the EUREKA cry sounds really happy. The party, which had not been on good terms with the French Socialists since the missile discussion is now experiencing an entirely new feeling for Mitterrand. The call for "French leadership" can already be heard, as happened recently at a conference of the

Friedrich Ebert Foundation in Bonn. Even though the CDU is unlikely to succeed in hanging a "Soviet poster" around the SPD's neck, as Willy Brandt had warned, it can certainly be assumed that the German Social Democrats are in the process of painting a "French poster" around themselves.

The "EUREKA"! also comes from the heart in the case of the FDP. Foreign Minister Genscher, who does not like the SDI even though he would never clearly say so, has been beating the drum for EUREKA for some time. However, the Liberals are counteracting the impression that the FDP is moving along the SPD course in this respect. The FDP maintains "an undisturbed relationship with the United States," the Liberal General Secretary Helmut Haussmann informed Bonn journalists. With this background a "carefully considered, perhaps skeptical attitude towards SDI is more credible than in the case of the Social Democrats."

The FDP, with its "yes" on missile stationing, can take the liberty of doing a few things, this thesis says in plain language. In the meantime, Genscher does even more. The foreign minister now promotes an entirely new idea, namely the exchange of top technology with the Soviet Union. Last Tuesday he confided in a Soviet visitor, Deputy Prime Minister Yakov Ryabov, that what is important now is to prevent the "technological splitting of Europe."

Specific Details Still Scant

Munich SUEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 5 Jun 85 p 11

[Article by Kurt Kister: "EUREKA--Only the Direction Is Known; the Political Motivations Must First Be Linked to Concrete Goals"]

[Text] The latest product of the political shorthand language has skyrocketed for the past few weeks: EUREKA is the talk of the town. Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl told Francois Mitterrand in Constance that the FRG government is pleased with the project, the SPD sees EUREKA as an alternative to Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative and Research Minister Riesenhuber thinks EUREKA could "serve man." Despite this (premature) praise very little is, however, thus far known other than the fundamental goal of the project: Against the background of the challenge from U.S., but also Japanese, research efforts and leads, EUREKA is to facilitate, promote and coordinate close European co-operation in the field of modern technology.

As early as 1984, French politicians headed by State President Mitterrand repeatedly demanded the establishment of a European research agency. The direct motivation for these Paris moves were the increasingly louder questions from across the Atlantic how the European NATO allies felt about cooperation on the U.S. SDI project, which at present is still a gigantic research project. On the one hand, the majority of the governments in Europe considers a joint answer to this U.S. question as necessary and on the other hand neither internationally on the old continent nor nationally in its individual countries is there a consensus on the how to answer such a question. In this situation the French government, which rejects the SDI, proposed in spring the founding of EUREKA, the European Research Coordination Agency.

Thus Paris wants to promote not only the growth of the European common interests, EUREKA is also supposed to represent the umbrella for SDI proponents, opponents and those who are undecided. All participants in the European research project in the opinion of its inventors can expect comparable technical and knowhow gain as Washington promises to the SDI participants. And EUREKA has one more advantage: Because its outlines must first be jointly worked out by the interested states, a controversy on the principal direction of the project should be avoided. Differently from sense and purpose of the SDI--a defense system against nuclear missiles largely stationed in space--the necessity for close European cooperation, thus for strengthening the European economy and competitiveness, is not controversial.

Thus Bonn and Paris are now trying to understand EUREKA as a civilian and peaceful project. In the preparatory talks with the French to date, Research Minister Heinz Riesenhuber, e.g., had the proposal made that EUREKA could in the future be concerned with the development of a high-speed railroad connection between Cologne and Paris or the development of a translating computer for the European languages. The elimination of special garbage or the use of biotechnology to extract raw materials from waste water is part of the cooperation list of the Bonn Research Ministry officials.

Aside from such relatively concrete proposals, there is also much talk about "microelectronics" or "space technology." In view of the fact that it is known that Paris has a strong interest in joint construction of and payment for military communications and reconnaissance satellites, it can be assumed that EUREKA, too, is to leave the civilian paths at least temporarily. Mitterrand himself said a short time ago that "the strategy of the next century will spread into space" and the mentioned satellites are components of the strategy of this century. Both Paris and Bonn are considering what a missile defense of Europe's own would look like and whether it has to be "done" absolutely together with the United States.

Risks, Dangers Detailed

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 21 Jun 85 p 3

[Commentary by Klaus Broichhausen: "More State in the Euro-Look; the Drawbacks of 'Eureca'"]

[Text] When Archimedes once again had a bright idea, he exclaimed with delight: "Eureca!" (I have found it.) Such cries of joy were uttered by Foreign Minister Genscher and his French opposite number Dumas since they have devised "Eureca," a so-called technology community for Europe. No one can say precisely what is concealed behind it.

For the first time the outlines of this Eureca [sic; should be Eureka] program were indicated in a letter from Dumas to Genscher: civilian and military projects are supposed to spur each other on mutually in joint European research and development. Paris wants to include space activities in this cooperation, including a weapons system orbiting the earth. There is a plausible reason for such a flight of fancy of joint research and development: By concentration of all forces and by

division of labor in Europe, European industry and science are to maintain their top position and can catch up in some high technologies, so that in the long run the Europeans will remain self-assured and equal partners of the United States and Japan. The Eureka strategists want to provide a strong impetus to the technology push expected from this cooperation from national and common financing sources.

This demand for greater public subsidies for research and development is justified by the assertion that the Europeans must form a counterweight to the extensive state support for the space and armament programs in the United States and by the combination of interests between industry and administration in Japan. The advocates of Eureka moreover expect considerable cost reductions from a European division of labor with additional joint big projects according to the model of Ariane, Airbus or the Esprit research community and from intensive cooperation of European research institutes and enterprises up to and including joint sales.

At first glance, that makes sense; however, there are far too many drawbacks on closer examination. The following serious dangers and risks are hidden in the Eureka program as it is now sketched on the drawing board:

1. Competition as a driving force of technical progress would flag as a result of state-sponsored border-crossing entrepreneur conglomerates. Parallel research should not be deplored as cost-enhancing. It is an element of competition. Industry and science need the competitive pressure which develops from side-by-side research and development.
2. The Eureka project was started with too strong an inclination towards excessive craving for bigness. Even though DM 5 billion is spent annually in the EC for joint research and development, mainly for basic research and big projects (e.g., for space travel), additional big projects emerge, not all of which can be justified. Undoubtedly certain projects must be carried out jointly because they could not be financed by individual countries. However, in the initial phase of Eureka there must be no indulging in big projects.
3. If research and development were massively supported in the European Eureka pool, the subsidy abuse concentrated on modern technology would proliferate even more. There need not be immediate subsidizing for enterprises and institutes to start meaningful product developments and experimental work across the border. Under pressure from the outside since the Japanese offensive and the constant strengthening of the U.S. technological potential, cooperation in Europe makes progress even without state help.
4. Indirectly via Europe state influence on research and development becomes stronger at a time when Federal Research Minister Riesenhuber tries to contain direct support of individual projects and programs that are chosen by officials and politicians. It is disturbing how the state interferes even more in research and development through technology support in the Europe Look and under the label of striving for European unity.
5. If Eureka were to be implemented, French technocrats as perfectionists of investment control would acquire even more influence. The Paris concept of the

jointly organized Europe technology has been revealed by the French proposal, meanwhile rejected by Bonn, to set up an agency for the coordination of European research. It was supposed to be called European Research Coordinating Agency (Eureca for short), whereby the name for the entire program was found. But there continues to be talk, in Bonn, too, of steering committees for the various technology developments within the Eureca program, which gives cause to fear the worst.

6. Even the first tinkering with the Eureca program must make us prick up our ears. Officials in Paris and Bonn had to get together to list all the things that were to be researched and developed in Europe with state support. In this first round, after which Riesenhuber had to straighten out a few things, daring proposals were made. In the Eureca project planning, the fundamental mistake of state support for research is being repeated: politicians and officials presume to know more than all market shares taken together.

7. In the Eureca case, too, it becomes evident that the state increasingly finances near-market developments for which industry is competent beyond the research support that is the state's very own concern (perfect example: basic research). In place of inappropriate direct subsidies for such developments, the state should provide general incentives for the technical innovations, most preferably by leaving enough for development costs to the enterprises through the system of taxation.

The undoubtedly necessary across-borders cooperation could make rapid progress in Europe if the prerequisites for a technological internal market were created by demanding common norms and by a public purchase policy that also takes the neighboring countries into account. In this technologically merging Europe, in final analysis not any national or supranational projects and programs will decide whether or not it is possible to keep in step with the Japanese and the Americans, but the determination of enterprises and scientists to maintain and fight for top international positions.

12356

CSO: 3620/417

SPACE ARMS

CONTROVERSY IN FRG OVER SDI UNABATED, COMPLEX

Technological Risks Criticized

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 21 Jun 85 p 12

[Article by Guenter Paul: "An Idea for the Next Century: What Science and Technology Think of Reagan's SDI Plans"]

[Text] Since March 1983, when in that remarkable speech he first spoke publicly about an extensive antiballistic defense with substantial elements in space, one of the declared goals of the American president has been to reduce the nuclear threat in the world. Meanwhile, research work for this Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) is in full swing, and both proponents and critics must in part revise their ideas. But the impression expressed by skeptical scientists is becoming stronger that Reagan's ideas cannot be realized in this century even with large expenditures. The SDI concept depends not least upon weapon systems and technologies that do not yet exist even on the drawing board. To be sure, that is less valid for the traditional technologies studied for SDI such as the interception of missiles with rapid-flying antiballistic missiles. But these alone cannot support the defense system.

After the President's speech, scientists tried to calculate the expenditures for space stations with directed-energy weapons that could destroy enemy intercontinental missiles within the launch phase that lasts only 5 minutes. In this phase of importance for the concept, intercontinental missiles can be detected relatively easily because of their engines and the escaping hot gases. And later, when the missiles have released their multiple warheads, the number of targets to be destroyed is substantially greater.

In the first calculations, the scientists were still assuming that all intercontinental missiles launched will be destroyed immediately from space. From knowledge of Soviet strength, Kosta Tsipis and his colleagues from Massachusetts Institute of Technology derived the necessity of a system of 50 stations at an altitude of 1,000 kilometers that would have to be loaded with powerful laser guns and 660 tons of fuel each. Only half a second would remain for the destruction of each missile, which would include the time to detect the target and to check whether a round was a hit.

If the directed-energy weapons should destroy only a portion--a substantial portion, to be sure--of the missiles, as foreseen by the SDI concept, then expenditures for the system will necessarily be lower. In the first calculations, however, not enough attention was paid to the aligning of the laser gun on a new target. The 2.4-meter space telescope that is to be brought into space next year with the shuttle requires several minutes to rotate around an appreciable angle. Even if one could get down to several seconds for the much larger laser guns, which is now hardly imaginable due to the inertia of the masses, one would have to increase substantially the number of combat stations.

But the difficulties can be even greater than that. The calculations are tenable only if the intercontinental missiles being launched are distributed evenly over the entire territory of the Soviet Union. If the Soviets were to station the missiles that they already have in a "cluster" and fire them in a convoy, then the network of combat stations would have to be denser. In addition, besides other easier protective measures such as making their weapons carriers reflective, the Soviets could gradually change over to missiles with a shorter thrust phase. Their SS-18 burns about 300 seconds and the American MX gets by with 180 seconds but 40 to 80 seconds would be achievable.

According to a 1983 study by McDonnell Douglas and Martin Marietta for the U.S. Government, such missiles with multiple warheads would cost only 10 to 15 percent more than traditional carrier systems. For all of these reasons, the latest calculations of Richard L. Garwin from IBM's Thomas J. Watson Research Center indicate that one would need approximately half as many laser stations as the enemy has missiles to launch. If one considers that the combat stations must first be brought into space with rockets, then the laser defense system would be much more expensive than the improvement of missile bases would be for the Soviets. But as late as February, Paul Nitze named the converse as a prerequisite for the final planning of SDI.

The SDI management seems to be aware of this situation. Gerold Yonas, the leading scientist of the project, said recently at a convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Los Angeles that of the laser types investigated, only two have enough power for SDI, but these are much too large for use in space. He is quite certain, however, that they are operable on earth. But even in this case, one must reckon with enormous difficulties.

For example, a laser beam sent from the ground and aimed at an intercontinental missile by way of a mirror in space does not penetrate the atmosphere undisturbed. If the beam is nevertheless to hit its target, one must compensate for the disturbances through suitable techniques ("adaptive optics"). Such techniques have already been tested from an aircraft over a distance of

several kilometers. At present, no one knows how they will work over distances of several hundred kilometers. The Shuttle is now scheduled to carry a mirror into space that is conceived for experiments to clear up some still unanswered questions.

In the discussion about SDI, more attention has justifiably been paid to the strategic laser weapons than to the particle -beam weapons. After all, work has been done on laser weapons for more than 10 years, even though for short distances only--to protect aircraft carriers, for example--whereas the construction of particle -beam weapons was only an exotic idea even for tactical purposes. Now that the difficulties relating to the development of laser guns can be more readily discerned, one has the impression that the particle -beam weapons could also be considered. In reality, there are even fewer scientific bases for them than for laser guns.

To be sure, physicists have been working for a long time with electron, proton and neutron beams but for these they need huge accelerators, whereby they produce beams that are much too weak for combat systems. Particle -beam weapons for strategic defense would be operable only with a power plant that could also meet the needs of a fairly large city. Operation in space would be out of the question, in part because of other physical reasons as well. If, on the other hand, one remains on the earth with these weapons, then another difficulty arises: electron and proton beams are diverted by the earth's magnetic field and therefore cannot readily be directed toward a target.

A theoretical way out involves using a laser to blast a straight "channel" of ionized air through the atmosphere for the particle beam, whereby the protons or electrons will be held by electromagnetic forces. At the beginning of the year at Sandia National Laboratories in Albuquerque (New Mexico), they were successful in using an ultraviolet laser to blast open a 1.3-meter path for electron beams with diameters of 0.3 to 6 centimeters.

But it remains to be seen whether the procedure will continue to work when it is transferred from the laboratory to large-scale testing. For at higher altitudes, where the atmosphere is thin, the particles of the particle beam would have to repel one another. Nevertheless, in Los Angeles, Yonas has now called this combination possibly the "best basis" for directed-energy weapons. But thereby no consideration is being given to the fact that in that case the reservations that apply separately for laser and particle beams would come together.

In January, in an Aspen-discussion in Berlin on the prospects and risks of SDI, it was said that the people in Washington are by no means excluding the possibility that the concept of space defense cannot be carried out reasonably; in addition, most of the

subsystems would have to be improved by a factor of at least 1,000 to 1 million if one wants to think about its realization. That is certainly no exaggeration, especially since weapons research itself does not even represent the most difficult part of the task.

So, if the project were to be realized, one would have to reckon with a tremendous amount of data, whose evaluation in the short time available in a possible attack would require a huge, by no means yet extant computer capacity as well as an immense computer program, about which one has heretofore had no idea how one could test it prior to an emergency. Everyone knows that the operating programs of high-capacity computers, that are quite complex, never work perfectly from the beginning but reveal their weaknesses only in operation.

But despite all the objections and risks, the involved scientists will try to tackle the difficulties, no matter how insurmountable they are. In all political decisions, meticulous care must be taken that other research does not suffer. Finally, basic research depends upon the free exchange of ideas. It must be guaranteed.

Threat to Europe Undiminished

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 4 Jun 85 p 4

[Article by Rghard Moerbitz: "SDI Found Unsuitable: Experts Say Military Dangers for Europe Have Not Been Overcome"]

[Text] Bonn, 3 June--To oppose the military strategy of the Warsaw Pact with an appropriate conventional deterrence and defense potential--according to the committee "European Security Study" (ESECS), a German-American group of experts including former generals, diplomats and scientists--more must be done than NATO has heretofore planned. In a follow-up study to the report published in May 1983 on "Strengthening Conventional Deterrence in Europe," the authors come to the conclusion that the strengthening of conventional deterrence can substantially reduce the dependence upon the early use of nuclear weapons without thereby changing the defensive nature of NATO and its armed forces structure.

In presenting the study, Bonn Prof Karl Kaiser said that the U.S. concept of space defense (SDI) eliminates "none of the military dangers threatening Europe," for the defense of Europe will take place in Europe in the coming years as well. Through the discussion of SDI, however, there is a danger that the problems of conventional defense might be neglected.

Gen Franz-Joseph Schulze, the study's coauthor, said that the ESECS concept is not an invitation for a new strategic discussion, especially since the strategy of forward defense remains intact and there can be no turning away from the "selective use" of nuclear weapons as a component of deterrence.

To be sure, the use of technical military innovations proposed by the ESFCS is no "military panacea" but a "technically realizable" and "financially supportable" improvement of conventional deterrence. The costs of the recommendations that include 13 larger "technical initiatives" are estimated at a maximum of \$30.1 billion (DM100 billion), spread over about 10 years.

Warning on Destructive Effect

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 4 Jun 85 p 4

[Letter by Prof Gernot Boehme, Technical University, Darmstadt]

[Text] The U.S. President's offer to researchers in the FRG to have them participate in defense research in the scope of the SDI program has evoked opposition at the Technical University in Darmstadt. The "Initiative for Disarmament," to which mathematicians, computer scientists and social scientists belong, called on renowned scientific organizations to take a position. On behalf of the initiative, Prof Gernot Boehme wrote to the Max Planck Society, the German Research Association, the Association of German Engineers, and the German Physical Society:

Dear Sirs,

We would herewith like to call upon you publicly to take a position on the question of a German participation in the American SDI program (Strategic Defense Initiative). President Reagan has made an offer to "German science" to participate in this program, and the Kohl government has welcomed this offer and is about to negotiate the conditions for German participation. Thereby neither the positions of the large German science and engineering organizations have been asked for nor have these organizations taken a position on their own. This letter may thereby provide the opportunity and the necessity of finally acting on the much-touted responsibility of science. It involves not the responsibility of the individual engineer or scientist but rather the responsibility of the community of scientists and engineers as a whole, for it has to do with far-reaching scientific and technological decisions. The large science and engineering organizations have this responsibility to the population of the FRG, for only in their ranks can one find the competence to make any sort of judgment about the highly complex scientific and technological questions linked with SDI and to confront the illusions that have been conjured up for the political legitimization of SDI. They have this responsibility to all of their members as well, for SDI, which is being characterized as the largest research project of all time, will influence the further development and the future nature of science and technology as a whole.

Individual scientists and science organizations have investigated the problems of SDI.

They show that from a strategic point of view, SDI does not represent any progress in the securing of peace,

--because it increases the possibility of a first strike (antiballistic defense, never total, is worthwhile only as a defense against the enemy's counterstrike carried out with reduced forces),

--because it will lead to the uncoupling of Europe (SDI is conceived as a defense against strategic weapons, not against intermediate-range missiles and tactical nuclear weapons),

--because it introduces a new phase of the arms race not only for reciprocal defensive weapons but especially for offensive weapons (raising the overkill-capacity),

--because it worsens the chances of disarmament talks (because it endangers the observation satellites needed for arms control).

They show that SDI can be ruinous for the economy of the industrial nations and thus possibly for the world economy,

--because the immense size of this program (at least \$500 billion) would further raise national indebtedness,

--and because the only indirectly sought technological benefit (as the so-called spin-off) would waste the greatest part of the technological innovation and production capacity.

And finally, they show that SDI would have a destructive effect on science and technology themselves,

---because this largest research and development project of all time would act as a black hole on all other scientific and technical developments,

--and because there would be more and more secrecy in dealing with scientific and technical results, thus destroying free scientific communication.

We call upon you to appoint commissions of experts in your organizations that will examine these arguments and to demand from the government of the FRG that the organizations of scientists and technicians be involved in the decision processes in this question that is so crucial for the future of our population as well as for the future of the development of science and technology.

Best regards,
Prof Dr Gernot Boehme
Institute for Philosophy, FB 2
Technical University, Darmstadt

French, Soviet Motives Questioned

Munich SÜDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 8 Jan 85 p 4

[Commentary by Dieter Schroeder: "Little Red Riding Hood in the SDI Forest"]

[Text] When an actual or supposed interest was involved, neither sacrifices nor costs have kept mankind from conquering the seas and continents and laying military claim to even the last corner. Since the earth has been partitioned and a redistribution is too risky a business, at least among those possessing nuclear weapons, there is nothing, least of all moral progress, to keep people from conquering and militarily occupying space, if technical progress so allows. "As I see it, strategy will turn to space during the next decade," said French President Mitterrand recently. Is this remark really so astonishing coming from the mouth of a man who in Europe is considered to be the harshest opponent of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), Reagan's Star Wars vision?

The socialist Mitterrand has been falsely assessed, even by his new social democratic friends in this country. He would naturally like to see French combat stars in the firmament, or European ones if financial reasons allow nothing else. If he is curbing SDI, then only because at the moment his own miraculous space weapons are beyond his reach. He made his comments during the commissioning of the new nuclear submarine "Inflexible," with which France was able to proceed on its own to join the superpowers in the field of intermediate-range missiles with multiple warheads. Mitterrand considers such offensive weapons essential until the transition has been made to a space strategy, which, in his opinion, will last several decades.

Feeling of Vulnerability

But the militarization of space is already in full swing. The question is not how it can be prevented but how it can be slowed and brought under control. To be sure, the history of disarmament on the earth does not permit any lofty hopes. Agreements to renounce and control arms have always been more a question of the technical possibility and/or political calculations than of the desire for peace. The same thing can be said about strategies. They too are valid for only a limited time and only under certain conditions, even when it involves strategies to prevent war in the nuclear age. The fact that the "balance of terror" is becoming increasingly shaky depends less upon Reagan's ill will than upon a development in weapons technology that is making it more and more difficult to preserve this balance. With ever-larger missiles and more accurate multiple warheads, there is a growing feeling of vulnerability on both sides, each has an increasing fear of the first strike of the other, and they are beginning to

search for ways out, that is, for a new technology and strategy to secure peace.

"It is now time to plan a nuclear strategy for the 21st century that will offer more security," writes Fred Ikle, undersecretary in the U.S. Defense Department, in an article in FOREIGN AFFAIRS. He refuses to believe that "the mutual threat of certain destruction as a guarantee of peace is irrevocable" because--as the proponents of the deterrence strategy maintain--the invention of nuclear weapons cannot be undone. His counterargument: "But there will be other inventions." There can be no doubt about that, especially since such advances are being pushed not only in the United States. Therefore, the military, politicians and diplomats will always run behind the technicians--as in the past and for all time.

The opposing forces are too weak. If the STD, for example, believes that the rocket trip into space can be stopped with the help of Moscow or France, then it should go back and reread the story of Little Red Riding Hood and the big bad wolf. Moscow is not so vehemently against strategic defense because it considers it a reprehensible escalation of the arms race but because in a peaceful disguise it senses a chance to sow dissension between Europe and America, to curb America's high flying, and to take over the lead in the research and development of space weapons itself. The Soviet Union has heretofore never viewed the Salt I treaty (to limit antiballistic missiles) as an obstacle: "The treaty does not...limit the carrying out of research and experimental work..." proclaimed Defense Minister Gretschnko as early as September 1972.

Ambiguous and Short-Sighted

And Mitterrand is not against SDI because he wants to protect humanity against the next folly but only because he has not yet caught up. So if we team up with Paris instead of with Washington, we will likewise be heating up the technological competition and race, and it will just as surely end in space. And the Soviets will hardly welcome European reconnaissance and command sputniks in the stratosphere as neutral observers--and neither will the United States. In truth, we have no choice: we will officially support the French program and unofficially America's, because in any case the interested firms will not be kept from participating in the supposed deal of the century. Mitterrand's policy is as ambiguous as ours and as short-sighted as that of Moscow or Washington. And the Russians will not court the Europeans for long. What interest do they have in aiding in the birth of a purely European space research?

Research cannot be undone either and it cannot be controlled. It is therefore naive to demand from the Americans that they give up the SDI program without anything else in exchange other than

the continuation of the Geneva talks. Moscow's proposed research moratorium is a fairy tale that in the long run one cannot even tell to Willy Brandt and Egon Bahr. The Soviets are thus evoking the suspicion that they are playing dirty. Only the development and testing of new space weapons can be controlled. Whoever is serious about slowing down the militarization of space would therefore have to be prepared to stop testing strategic defense. So far, there is no sign that the Russians are seriously prepared to do this. To be sure, the same thing goes for the Americans.

Deterrence Not Outmoded

Only, the "strategic order of agreed vulnerability" (Ikke) is by no means as outmoded as the Americans think. And it is threatened not just by the Soviets. If Washington construes Salt I liberally and no longer wants to be bound to Salt II, then it will not be able to avoid the charge that it is also undermining the current strategy for preventing war. This strategy can only be made stable again if space weapons are eliminated through a test stop in the initial phase of research and development. It is possible that such self-limitation in Geneva could prepare the way for an agreement reducing the arsenals of long and intermediate-range offensive missiles. Washington and Moscow cannot be released from this responsibility.

9746

CSO: 5200/2672

SPACE ARMS

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER VIEWS EUREKA

Discusses Funding

DW190943 Hamburg BILD in German 19 Jul 85 p 8

[Interview with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; date, and place not given]

[Text] BILD: What does Eureka involve?

Genscher: Europe's technological abilities and opportunities will be concentrated. European production must be of top quality so that we can maintain our international position and successfully combat unemployment.

BILD: Does Eureka have any military-technological significance?

Genscher: No. Eureka is a civilian project. Firms, research experts, and scientific institutes are to get the opportunity to develop top quality products. We now expect that they will make proposals for worthwhile projects, and then we can make the initial decisions in late fall when the second Eureka conference will take place in the FRG.

BILD: Is the FRG expected to contribute money?

Genscher: Yes, especially for basic research. Money will also come from EC funds.

BILD: Does this make the U.S. SDI program ("star wars") superfluous?

Genscher: SDI and Eureka have nothing to do with each other. We would have to work on Eureka even if the SDI program did not exist.

Satisfied With Paris Conference

DW191023 Bonn DIE WELT in German 19 Jul 85 p 1

[Bernt Conrade report: "Eureka - Second Phase in Bonn"]

[Excerpt] Bonn -- The Federal Government considers it to be vitally necessary for firms and research centers of the 17 states participating in the Eureka program to work out concrete research programs by the fall and to plan the right financing. A corresponding appeal in the final communique issued in Paris is considered by Bonn to be the main point of the Eureka conference that ended at 0300 on Thursday.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Research Minister Heinz Riesenhuber, who represented the FRG in Paris, expressed satisfaction with the results of the negotiations. In their opinion, the fact that the next Eureka ministers' conference will take place "before 15 November 1985" in the FRG is an addition that Bonn's authority in Europe goes beyond the EC. In Bonn's view, this also indicates the "breadth of expectations" to which the FRG must now do justice.

CSO: 5200/2710

SPACE ARMS

FRG'S STRAUSS ON SDI

DW241057 Hamburg BILD in German 24 Jul 85 pp 1, 8

[Interview with CSU Chairman Franz Josef Strauss by correspondent Hans-Erich Bildges; date and place not given]

[Text] BILD: You will meet with President Reagan on 26 July, and will be one of the first Western politicians to see Reagan following his hospitalization. Has Reagan's political weight declined since his illness?

Strauss: That is out of the question. The way President Reagan has resumed his duties without interruption after spending about a week in the hospital has touched off a wave of sympathy for him and agreement for his policies. This has increased his political weight to a great extent.

BILD: You will also discuss the U.S. space weapons program (SDI) with Reagan. What is your position?

Strauss: The SDI research program will open a door to a new era. The goal is to render senseless the Soviet policy of accumulating an increasing number of offensive weapons.

My clear and unequivocal approval of participation in the SDI research program is based on the following:

1. The need for a real alternative to the strategy of nuclear deterrence is becoming increasingly urgent.
2. Unilateral disarmament by the West would mean capitulation and submission to communist rule; war in the nuclear age is criminal insanity; and since a basic change in the Soviet attitude cannot be expected in a foreseeable future, the SDI remains the only realistic chance.
3. The goal of FRG participation in the SDI is not just to cooperate in certain fields, but to supplement research through a "European defense initiative."

This initiative should investigate possibilities of neutralizing the intermediate- and short-range missiles and aircraft that represent the greatest danger for Europe. This initiative should also make it possible to destroy tanks, armored artillery, and armored infantry at great distances without the use of nuclear weapons.

4. The scientific-technological future is another decisive reason for my "yes" to participation in the SDI. The United States is rushing into the 21st century, while Europeans are stepping all over each other's feet.

BILD: Should Washington and Bonn conclude agreements on SDI at the governmental level?

Strauss: Yes. FRG participation in the SDI research plan must be firmly fixed in a framework agreement between the two countries. We must achieve two things:

1. The free and unimpeded exchange of scientific research results; and
2. Consideration of FRG industry in those areas where it produces high-quality results and achievements. FRG firms cannot achieve this level without state assistance.

CSO: 5200/2718

SPACE ARMS

FRENCH PS' HUNTZINGER CRITICAL OF SDI RATIONALE

PM101407 Rome AVANTI (AVANTI DELLA DOMENICA Supplement) in Italian
30 Jun-1 Jul 85 pp 2-3

[French PS foreign affairs chief Jacques Huntzinger report to Socialist International Bureau meeting in Bommersvik, Sweden; undated]

[Excerpts] The SDI project was launched, almost with the intention to cause surprise, in President Reagan's 23 March 1983 speech, following which Ronald Reagan immediately placed himself outside the logic of detente. He proposed replacing security based on the threat of retaliation, that is, the deterrent of a "defensive security," based on the capability to repel any Soviet strategic attack by the interception and destruction of enemy ballistic missiles [sentence as published]. It would no longer be a matter of threatening the enemy with his destruction in retaliation for a possible attack on his part; it would be a matter of responding simply by destroying all the missiles launched by him on U.S. territory. If technological developments permit the attainment of such a perfect anti-missile defense, then mutual security would be assured, without the powers needing any longer to possess offensive weapons, which would become ineffectual. Strategic defense would "free the world from the threat of nuclear war." This prospect, entirely revolutionary compared to the nuclear strategy established since the fifties, is about to become a reality through the implementation of a program drawn up in 1984, the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) and the creation of a specific body--the SDIO--headed by General Abrahamson, a body whose role is to gather together all research activities in the antimissile defense field and to distribute funds allocated to the project, that is, \$23 billion over 5 years (1985-1989), with an initial allocation of \$1.4 billion in 1985 and over \$3 billion in 1986. It should be noted that such substantial funds will be allocated solely to basic research (target identification, lasers, particle beams, kinetic energy, and support technologies). The SDI project is a U.S. project and as such must be understood from a U.S. viewpoint.

There are important domestic political factors which clarify the March 1983 speech. Indeed, the assertion that the new program would guarantee a total defense of the peoples, that it would put an end to nuclear war and render nuclear weapons impotent and obsolete was designed to secure

broad political and national support ranging from the advocates of a hard-line defense to the pacifist sectors of the U.S. public. Such a project and such a speech attempt to reconcile the irreconcilable--the Pentagon with the pacifists, military spending with the quest for peace, U.S. security with the destruction of the missiles, and the confrontation with the USSR with disarmament. It is realized, moreover, that while many U.S. scientific, administrative, and political circles are skeptical about the objectives of the project, few U.S. political leaders have publicly criticized the SDI program, apart from [Democratic Senator from Colorado] G. Hart. It is also significant that the Democrats are clamoring loudly against the deployment of MX missiles, which they consider too costly and too vulnerable, but that they have failed to adopt a clear stance on SDI.

Ronald Reagan is convinced that through this project he will manage to appear to the U.S. public as the first president to have sought to secure both U.S. security and the reduction of nuclear weapons at the same time.

The SDI project must therefore be taken very seriously on the political plane. And yet from a technological viewpoint it is humanly inconceivable to create an absolute antimissile shield that will not allow the penetration of any ballistic--and especially nonballistic 'cruise)--enemy strategic system. The dream of a total elimination of nuclear weapons is only a dream. In any case Washington is now talking no longer about the total protection of the population but about the defense of arsenals and missiles, since even if a tiny proportion of the 8,000 Soviet missiles managed to penetrate the shield the consequences would be catastrophic.

But the program is blocked, the credits for research are tied down, and if the next budgets approved by Congress correspond to the pledges made by the administration the amount of money will be sufficient to ensure that the research and development embarked upon will produce substantial results on the technological plane within about 10 years [sentence as published]. It will be difficult then to turn back, and it is impossible to see how the U.S. authorities would then refuse to deploy the first elements of an antimissile system, so strong is the obsession with their land-based missiles' vulnerability. Unless the Democratic Party makes it one of the main points of its next presidential campaign and pledges to halt the research begun in 1985.

It has already been said that it is impossible to conceive the idea of an outright antimissile "cocoon" around U.S. territory, since the number, efficacy, and variety of offensive missiles can ensure that some of them will pass through the next--if only a few nonballistic devices (bombers and, particularly, cruise missiles) against which the SDI is impotent.

On the other hand, a number of very negative consequences from the viewpoint of collective security are, and will continue to be, produced by the development of strategic defense.

First, if the U.S. research continues in the years ahead, it is impossible to see how the Soviet Union could fail to accelerate its own research and development work. Since it categorically rejects any challenge to parity of forces at the strategic level and especially any challenge to the efficacy of the heavy land-based missiles which constitute the heart of its nuclear arsenal, if the USSR fails to halt the present U.S. economic endeavor, it will in turn launch an SDI program to which it will allocate the necessary funds. The USSR has always been obsessed with defense: It has a very sizable antiaircraft defense system equipped with antimissile radar cover which protects its territory, and it is working on the development of conventional interceptors [intercettatori classici] (the Sam-10 and Sam-12 tests against medium-range ballistic missiles), last, it is working, though less obviously than the United States, on new technologies. The USSR will follow the race generated by the SDI program. Such a boost to defensive weapons will not lead to the elimination of offensive nuclear weapons but will equip both powers with an antimissile capability that will result in a "mixed deterrent" system--a combination of offensive and defensive.

Deterrence is already weakened by the existing vulnerability of land-based offensive missiles, linked to the accuracy of currently developed counter force weapons [armi contraffortili]; the threat of a preemptive breakthrough emerged with the deployment of these particular offensive weapons, the SS-18 and SS-19 and in the future the SX [as published] and Trident-5, which offers the temptation to deal a preemptive strike against the adversary's offensive arsenal with a view to preventing him from making an effective response. First the USSR, with its heavy land-based missiles, then the United States, with its increasing mastery of accuracy, have for several years been involved in a destabilizing race for deterrence.

Can the protection of one's own land-based missiles strengthen deterrence by succeeding in reducing the threat of their destruction and thus the advantage of a preemptive strike? Apparently, yes; in fact, no, since both powers, far from envisaging a reduction of their offensive missile programs, are continuing their efforts in this field and have every intention of not letting up. We will therefore witness a race for invulnerable offensive weapons, especially cruise missiles, which are emerging as the method par excellence, capable of evading the traps of any SDI. Both powers are already committed to this twofold path of an accurate and invulnerable offensive attack capability and a capability for protection against adversary reprisals, so that the possession of defense systems combined with the possession of invulnerable offensive weapons will enable the nuclear powers to attack their enemy first and to await the response more calmly.

In other words, the future "mixed deterrent" (invulnerable offensive systems plus defensive systems) will eventually create the conditions for a preemptive nuclear war with fewer risks and will in any case considerably diminish the risk of reprisals in the event of a nuclear attack. What must be condemned from the viewpoint of collective security is this new combination of the invulnerable offensive with the partial defensive that

is appearing on the horizon of the two superpowers' arsenals. It is not so much antimissile defense itself that is to be condemned from the viewpoint of deterrence as this new combination of offensive and defensive.

SDI Contravenes Arms Control Pledge

Of course, the present phase of research remains compatible with the provisions of the 1972 treaty, and in any case it is easy for the United States to state that at present it is the USSR, rather, that is "fooling" with the treaty through its construction of the giant Krasnoyarsk radar station. But the rationale of the SDI project is quite contrary to the ABM defense limitation treaty. The transition from research to testing and trials will be a crucial step. Already the United States seems to regret the 1972 treaty, though without saying as much. This is very serious.

Furthermore, the SDI project does not help to facilitate the Geneva negotiations begun in spring 1985. You cannot on the one hand agree to sign a communique on the interdependence of the three strategic and space dossiers while on the other stating that the research begun will continue as though nothing had changed. This means providing the USSR with a wonderful pretext for not making any effort in Geneva on the road to a real limitation of strategic systems and above all the reduction of counterforce [here and subsequently, antiferza] missiles, when this is in fact the essential point of the negotiations. The main danger now lies in the development of a counterforce capability. The main concern at Geneva should be a real reduction of counterforce offensive weapons and of the numbers of strategic missiles.

The introduction of the SDI program constitutes a further political hindrance to these negotiations. We must condemn it.

In conclusion, the SDI program does not serve the states' security, destabilizes deterrence rather more, is contrary to the principle of a balance of forces at the lowest level, directly or indirectly generates further defensive and offensive arms races, and exerts a negative influence on the East-West dialogue on arms control. Even from the viewpoint of U.S. security it really is impossible to see where the deployment of the defensive systems could lead, except as regards the protection of the future MX missiles from the Soviet missiles (but not from future cruise missiles). A high price to pay--both financial and technological, strategic and political--for such a relative advantage!

What is our position?

We must strive to prevent this new boost to the arms race and this destabilization of deterrence constituted by strategic defense.

The means of action are as follows:

--The 1977 space treaty and particularly the provisions of the 1972 ABM systems limitation treaty. It is a matter of ensuring their observance

and survival and of securing explicit commitments from the two major powers in this regard.

--The June 1984 French memorandum submitted to the Geneva Committee, proposed a strengthening of the 1972 treaty, especially in the antisatellite and new technologies sectors. The major powers must be made to negotiate on these issues.

--The Geneva negotiations and their various stances. The emphasis must be placed on the reduction of both powers' accurate offensive weapons so as to reduce the benefit of the possible use of an antimissile system, while at the same time attempting to secure from both powers the curbing of their research funding.

However, this last point remains very uncertain.

But SDI must now be assessed no longer per se and in relation to the existing strategic balance between the two major powers but in relation to us Europeans.

Participation in SDI Research and Eureka Project

Weinberger's letter to all European governments asking them to define their stance on technological participation in the SDI program within a few weeks was an attempt to place them in a position of default, a way of exerting pressure whose effect has in any case been negative but which was very indicative of the mentality and methods with which the Reagan administration viewed the Atlantic "partnership." Furthermore, the lack of U.S. clarity about the nature of the cooperation likely to be established and [Assistant Secretary of State] Richard Burt's statement urging the Europeans to fall in line with the SDI project gave the impression that the quest for non-U.S. participation in the project was aimed solely at draining various technological and industrial methods from the other western countries in the form of subcontracting of a project that logically remains very American in its conception, development, and objectives.

The U.S. approach to Europe has been twofold--political, toward its government, with the aim of securing their general approval of the project as quickly as possible; and industrial, toward state-controlled private industries and nationalized industries, with a direct request for their involvement and potential in this or that aspect of the project.

It took the French response--the launching of the Eureka project following a series of French-German meetings--and the growth of real interest on the part of several European countries in Eureka for the U.S. Administration to start to alter its tone. The Eureka project aims first and foremost to permit the creation of a European technological community based on specific programs for essential sectors (large computers, optics, lasers, microelectronics, artificial intelligence, and new materials). First, it is necessary to list the most advanced technological sectors, including those likely to be attracted by the SDI project, then to list Europe's

technological capabilities in these various sectors, and, last, to establish clearly defined cooperation among European administrations and industries interested in this or that specific project so as to mobilize the Europeans' energies, funds, and research for Europe's own benefit. Later it will have to be seen what kind of administrative and political administration is needed for all the forms of cooperation established. It is understood that this operation must extend beyond the context of EC countries, though establishing links with EC activity in this area. The Eureka project is not a European SDI project. It does not have as its aim the development of antimissile technologies, and the envisaged sectors extend far beyond space and directed energy.

Europe, SDI, and Its Security

In conclusion, the SDI project raises the issue of the U.S. security guarantee with respect to West Europe. It must be realized after all that the possible deployment of new antimissile systems would deal a blow not only to deterrence but also to the doctrine of graduated response--the official NATO doctrine. Experts are indeed well aware that the introduction of two defensive systems directed against the United States and the USSR would separate Europe's defense rather more from that of the United States insofar as the Soviet antimissile defense rendered even more difficult--and thus less credible--a graduated selective U.S. attack, and would lead both powers to conceive strictly in terms of national interests the use of their nuclear arsenals, which it will be increasingly difficult to waste. Strategic defense will not protect them at all from enemy attacks but will deter rather more the use of nuclear weapons for the sake of third countries. Not completely, of course, but rather more. The credibility of the use of U.S. strategic forces for Europe's benefit will be lessened still further. SDI, by virtue of its very rationale and before its actual use, erodes the strategic European-U.S. coupling.

On the other hand a Soviet SDI would constitute an additional obstacle to the British and French nuclear forces, which would have to adapt and be modernized to confront the new systems.

CSO: 5200/2706

SPACE ARMS

JAPAN'S NAKASONE ON SDI, EUREKA

AU180844 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Excerpts] (ANSA) Rome, July 18--Italy and Japan agreed to arrange high-level meetings for the purpose of intensifying trade and finding ways of restoring balance to trade relations during Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's two days in Rome this week.

According to sources close to the Japanese delegation, Nakasone told Italian authorities that his government has not yet made a final decision about joining research for U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). The official line is that Tokyo will need more time, more detailed information and assurances that, the project is strictly defensive in nature, and not nuclear, before taking a public stand.

During his talks with Craxi and Andreotti this week, Nakasone said that his government was closely following the developments of debate around the French-sponsored Eureka project for coordinated high-tech research in Europe. If Japan were asked to cooperate once the project was on wheels, Nakasone assured, it might decide to contribute technological know-how, on the condition that a contribution to the Eureka project will not hinder bilateral relations with any country.

CSO: 5200/2708

SPACE ARMS

SPANISH PRIME MINISTER OUTLINES POLICY ON EUREKA PROJECT

LD180916 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0800 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The Eureka project counts on Spain's support. This has emerged from the recent cooperation and friendship statement signed with France. Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez has made the following statement on the Eureka project.

[Begin Gonzalez recording] Spain is, I believe, sufficiently at the threshold to be able to make a leap toward the new technologies. As you well know, we do not have our own point technology [as heard] and, hence, Spain must be open to contributions of that type of technology from abroad. If that contribution is the Eureka project, then, I believe, it is the best possible of opportunities from the economic and political points of view. However, I must say quite clearly that we will not accept the role of a marginal subcontractors. Hence, we will be open to the transfer of technology of most interest to Spain as a nation that wants to join in the new technologies. Eureka is the ideal project. [end recording]

CSO: 5200/2709

SPACE ARMS

SPANISH PRIME MINISTER TERMS SDI 'THREAT TO HUMANITY'

LD112148 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1900 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez has described the Strategic Defense Initiative, or "star wars" as a threat to humanity. This statement by Prime Minister Gonzalez is contained in an interview published today in the West German weekly magazine QUICK. The Strategic Defense Initiative is a U.S. plan to create an antinuclear missile defense system in space. Felipe Gonzalez says that he has nothing against the plan in the field of research, just as he has nothing against the French Eureka project, but he does not believe that effective means to halt the flight of nuclear missiles could exist in the future. The prime minister does not, however, rule out the possibility of participation in these high-technology projects by Spanish industry. Felipe Gonzalez also says that he is in favor of Spain remaining in NATO without there being a foreign supreme commander. With regard to relations between Spain and Germany in the EEC the prime minister told the German weekly that both at the end of the Franco regime and at the beginning of democracy the FRG has always understood Spain's problems better than other geographically closer countries.

CSO: 5200/2701

SPACE ARMS

SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER ON EUREKA PROJECT

LD190510 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1800 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Report by Mercedes Pujol on remarks by Foreign Minister Fernandez Ordonez at PSOE conference in Madrid on 18 July]

[Excerpts] With regard to the meeting in Paris and political support for the Eureka project, the minister stressed its civil character and spoke about the Spanish thinking of the matter:

[Begin Fernandez Ordonez recording] I believe that the Spanish view, a view which has already been set out (?by the prime minister), is that Spain should be involved in only a few projects, but involved all the same. That is to say, it is not a question of being involved in many projects so that we can say we are involved in them in some small capacity, but rather, it is a question of choosing two or three projects in which Spain's presence can be felt and in which Spain has a real presence. What is not open to doubt is that it is no longer just a question of joining Europe. It is a question of joining this group that is trying to move forward because, as the century ends it is already late, though probably not too late. This, then, is the plan of the Eureka project, which, like all European projects, is moving slowly. Spain is moving toward the Eureka project with great hope. [end recording]

CSO: 5200/2709

SPACE ARMS

NETHERLANDS EDITORIAL VIEWS DEBATE OVER SDI PARTICIPATION

PM081604 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 21 Jun 85 p 7

[Editorial: "Prim"]

[Text] It is perhaps prim to turn your back on a joint undertaking without knowing whether you can or may take part. That seems to be what is happening in the Netherlands parliamentary debate about what is known as "star wars." Honor is saved, but the attentive observer knows that something else is at stake.

President Reagan's "star wars" project divides roughly into two issues. First, there is the political-strategic question, the question of whether striving for total and effective defenses against nuclear arms as envisaged by Reagan will increase or decrease international tension.

An interrelated question here is what different aspects will mean for Western Europe's security. Britain and the FRG have added footnotes here which are intended to make the U.S. Administration pay the necessary attention to this question.

A second problem has been caused by the U.S. invitation to the U.S. European partners to show willingness in principle for participation in the research program for strategic defenses.

Hitherto the United States has been relatively vague about the conditions for participation, but there is no doubt that its interest is directed toward cooperation in scientific fields where potential partners have a head start. Duplicating promising U.S. research does not seem to be the aim; for that there will probably not be any U.S. Government money available.

If it turns out that Europe, with the exception of one Scottish institute, has little to offer the Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI], this will simply have to be said straightforwardly. Arguments for circumspectness that are sound in themselves must not serve the purpose of drawing a smokescreen over own incapacity. The same must also apply to the coordination of high-level European technological research. This will only succeed if an honest analysis of European potential forms its foundation.

Apart from this what could the reservations about participation in the research phase of SDI be?

First, there is the reservation voiced by British Foreign Secretary Howe that technological developments could drag the Atlantic alliance along in their wake, even before strategic and political questions have been adequately investigated. But West

European aloofness from research does not provide an obvious guarantee that this danger can be avoided. On the contrary, it must be expected that participation, particularly when it comes about under political direction, will ensure a voice on the political side.

As for the research itself, there is regular mention of the fear that European research, through participation in the SDI, will be subjected to U.S. control. It struck President Mitterrand that during a conversation in Bonn President Reagan spoke of European "subcontractors" to U.S. companies. And here, for example, extraterritorial legislation plays a role which gives the U.S. Administration direct influence on other countries' exports whenever products contain a U.S. component or are manufactured using U.S. "know-how."

All together there are questions that can be asked about European participation in SDI research. But these questions should not be obscured in advance by an absolute "no." The worst imaginable situation would be one in which European enterprises and scientific institutes would be talking to the SDI bureau in Washington and governments would not.

Through Foreign Minister Van Den Broek the Netherlands Cabinet has stated that together with our allies it wants to achieve greater clarity on all the questions raised by the U.S. invitation. At a later stage it will be possible for the Cabinet to devote a more meaningful debate to the minister's findings.

CSO: 5200/2700

12 August 1985

SPACE ARMS

SWEDISH, NORWEGIAN OFFICIALS ON EUREKA CONFERENCE

Swedish Deputy Premier

PM241351 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 19 Jul 85 p 12

[Olof Dahlberg report: "All Countries Satisfied With Eureka Meeting"]

[Excerpts] Paris -- On Wednesday [17 July] night, 17 European nations officially declared that they want to participate in the Eureka high-technology cooperation program but did not succeed in reaching agreement on specific research projects.

Despite the French hosts' wishes no clearly defined research fields could be found. We did not have enough of a base for that," Swedish Deputy Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson said after the meeting. "Here we were merely laying the foundation for future work on Eureka." Cooperation within the EEC has proceeded sluggishly in recent years. Is there not the same risk involved in Eureka -- that people will get bogged down in bureaucracy and deadlocked positions? The Swedish delegation does not think so.

"In the EEC, decisions have to be made unanimously by all member nations, but as far as Eureka is concerned it will not be just one project, but a number of projects. The countries involved will be able to choose where they want to be and, as a result, Eureka will be more flexible," Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Carl-Johan Aberg said.

Sweden and the other neutral nations were careful to have included in the final communique from the meeting a statement to the effect that Eureka will be about civilian projects. There has already been discussion that it would be difficult for Sweden to take part if some of the research under the Eureka umbrella were to have a military application.

However, Ingvar Carlsson said that he was not concerned on this point. "The same question has already arisen in connection with space research and we have been able to deal with it without any conflicts with our policy of neutrality. I believe that that will be possible here too. Besides, Eureka's objectives are civilian," he stressed.

Eureka cooperation could be an excellent springboard into Europe for Sweden. It is clear that the French, who took the initiative, took care to include non-EEC nations such as Sweden, Norway, and Switzerland. "We have interesting research to offer," Ingvar Carlsson said, "and we have also stated here that we want to take part on equal terms. We do not want A team and B team inside Eureka."

Ingvar Carlsson and his assistants do now know as yet which Swedish industrial companies could be involved in Eureka cooperation. "They will be companies like Ericsson, ASEA, and the National Swedish Telecommunications Administration. However, the real planning for Eureka is only just beginning. We will be making more systematic contact with industries and researchers. Soon there will probably be a lengthy list of possible participants."

Norwegian Foreign Minister

PM221225 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 18 Jul 85 p 7

[Elisabeth Holte report: "Goodwill From All Participants"]

[Text] Paris, 17 Jul -- "The meeting was characterized by massive goodwill from all participating nations, but this is only the first beginnings of Eureka cooperation and a large number of details will have to be clarified before there can be any talk of, for example, what financial contribution the Norwegian Government can make and before a proposal can be put to the Storting," Norwegian Foreign Minister Sverre Strøm said at the French Foreign Ministry's conference center in Paris yesterday when ministers and high-ranking officials from 17 European countries and the EEC Commission met to lay the foundation stone for European technological cooperation in Eureka.

In his speech to the conference the foreign minister stressed that Norway is a small country unable to develop its own projects in all technological fields and he therefore welcomed Eureka, the initiative for which was taken by President Mitterrand in April.

Norway has shown particular interest in investment and research into such technological fields as large computers, biotechnology, aquaculture, and new materials for offshore technology. Norway also takes the view that the Eureka projects should be industry-oriented and commercially financed as much as possible, but Norway was one of the few countries which yesterday stressed that basic research should not be forgotten. "Without such basic research it is impossible in the long term to arrive at results in applied research," the foreign minister said.

As far as funds are concerned, Strøm said it is hardly possible to enter any concrete discussion of this issue before the next ministerial meeting on Eureka for which West Germany issued an invitation for the other countries to visit Bonn before the end of the year. At the meeting France put Fr1 billion in the kitty in the hope that other participating nations would also promise financial contributions. However, none of the participating nations went any further with promises of financial contributions than general statements that they are of course willing to bear their share of the cost.

CSO: 5200/2718

SPACE ARMS

FINNISH TRADE MINISTER ASSESSES EUREKA CONFERENCE

PM241333 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 19 Jul 85 p 13

[Matts Dumell Report: "Laine Wants Eureka Office"]

[Excerpt] On his return from Paris yesterday Foreign Trade Minister Jermu Laine confirmed that the government intends to appoint a special official for the Eureka high-technology cooperation program. The government will shortly decide how high-level an appointment this will be. Appointments of this type generally lead to the simultaneous establishment of an office to deal with matters.

Laine is also urging on the work on a special "Finnish proposal" for the Eureka follow-up meeting to be held 15 November in West Germany. The task will probably be given to the Center for the Promotion of Science [Teiten Edistaemiskeskus-TEKES] and universities.

Kuusi and a working group will be given the task of making a rapid draft of Finland's hopes for high-technology development programs.

Of the first Eureka meeting in Paris Laine said that he had not expected greater progress since it has been called at only 3 months' notice. He said that in Paris there had been no further discussion of why Finland had only been invited immediately prior to the opening of the meeting.

CSO: 5200/2718

SPACE ARMS

USSR GENERAL CHERVOV ON SDI, U.S. SALT II VIOLATIONS CHARGES

AU191431 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 16 Jul 85 p 3

[NOVOSTI interview 'Especially for ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI' given by Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, Soviet military expert, interviewer unidentified, date and place not given: "An Attack On Mankind"]

[Text] Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, Soviet military expert, comments on the American plans to militarize space.

Question: A lot has been written and spoken recently in the United States and beyond about "star wars" and President Reagan's so-called Strategic Defense Initiative. People all over the world are asking themselves: Why is Washington rushing into space?

Answer: Let us first of all point out that in the United States itself there are many opponents to the "star wars" program who unanimously say that the new kind of offensive weapon called a space weapon is a great threat to mankind and an attack on its future.

Indeed, the following question is very justified: Why are Washington strategists rushing into space and why has the American space militarization program been camouflaged beneath the misleading name Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)?

The answer comes of its own accord: The current military-strategic balance between the Soviet Union and the United States and between East and West is inconvenient for the present leaders in Washington. They are finding it difficult to reconcile themselves with the thought that one has to talk to a power like the socialist Soviet Union on an equal footing. They have already tried many times to restore their military superiority over the Soviet Union, and are still trying.

The aim of the United States and NATO to achieve military superiority is reflected in military budgets and programs. While waging such a policy, U.S. and NATO strategists are exerting direct pressure on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, trying to alter the strategic situation to their advantage, and blackmailing us with war.

That is why the United States is building the potential for a first "disarming" nuclear strike and developing the production of conventional weapons, which cannot match nuclear weapons with their destructive force. The American "star wars" plans, in other words, working on a powerful antimissile defense system and offensive space weapons, is also a form of blackmail.

The United States has decided to fulfill its dream of military superiority over the Soviet Union by conquering space. For it is known that the postwar strategic and nuclear arms race started since the war has not achieved the expected results. The United States has introduced increasingly modern strategic weapon systems (heavy bombers, nuclear missile-bearing submarines, guided missiles, and others), but none of them has helped the United States to achieve superiority. On the contrary, the short-sightedness of the Pentagon's plans has meant that every attempt to create a new type of weapon meets with a lightning reaction from the Soviet Union. In this situation, therefore, Washington cannot count on a victory of a nuclear war.

So the United States has decided to win superiority over the socialist countries in space. What are the intentions of White House leaders? To form an "antimissile shield" over the United States in the shape of a multilayer antimissile defense system, thus depriving the Soviet Union of the possibility of counterstrike. At the same time, they intend to develop their nuclear first strike potential as well as new strategic forces based in space and aimed at land, sea, air, and space targets, and then deal a first strike with impunity, thus achieving military superiority. This is the essence of the American "star wars" program.

Statements by Pentagon activists that "star wars" is purely for defense purposes and the space weapons being worked on by the United States are only a "harmless measure" are political shamanism and deceit. Every military specialist knows that space weapons may be used for offensive purposes. But, however, the United States justifies its "star wars," implementing the SDI will lead to the creation of nuclear weapons and an arms race that goes beyond the point of no return.

As we know, the leaders of the Soviet Communist Party and state have adopted a firm stance vis-a-vis the American "star wars" program. The Soviet Union has condemned this adventurist concept because it disturbs the strategic balance, breaks agreements on nuclear weapons, and disrupts the international situation. That is why the Soviet Union strongly calls out not to change space into a new source of war and not to create offensive space weapons. This would permit a radical reduction in nuclear weapons, leading to their complete elimination.

The Soviet Union has already said more than once on the highest level that it is aiming for military superiority neither on earth nor in space. It is doing everything possible to halt the arms race. But, as Mikhail Gorbachev has said, "if the 'star wars' preparations continue, we will have no choice but to undertake retaliatory measures, not excluding the development and perfection of offensive nuclear weapons." That is why the problem of preventing an arms race is assuming primary importance today. The further development of the military-political situation in the world depends on its solution.

Question: By implementing the "star wars" program, Pentagon strategists are torpedoing the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. In order to justify its actions, the White House is trying to present this program to world opinion as an "answer" to alleged "violations" by the Soviet Union. What is the purpose of this and how will such American actions, violating the terms of SALT II, affect the Geneva talks?

Answer: Any insinuations by the U.S. administration that the Soviet Union is "violating" SALT II are absolutely groundless. The Soviet Union is treating its commitments in a very responsible way and is performing them exactly.

The United States has no proof that the Soviet side is breaking any terms whatsoever. The Americans sometimes reach the point of absurdity in their accusations. They say

for example that by carrying out missile tests, the Soviet Union is coding the telemetric data which they consider necessary to control the observance of SALT II. But this is not true. The Soviet Union is not coding the data necessary for such control. We have displayed good will and proposed that the United States give the parameters which it believes should not be coded. The American side has refused. This is the best proof that it is playing at false pretenses.

From the U.S. Administration's assertions it would seem that the Soviet Union possesses a new type of intercontinental ballistic missile, the SS-25. But the White House knows perfectly well that no new type of Soviet strategic missile exists.

The SS-25 is the old SS-13, which was modernized in accordance with the provisions of the SALT II treaty. Washington refers to this missile in order to grant itself the right to build a new strategic missile the "Midgetman", in addition to the MX missile.

The following question arises: Why does Washington resort to thinking up such false accusations? Washington has only one aim in mind; it wishes to justify its militarist policy in the eyes of the public by shifting the blame for the violation of SALT II onto the Soviet Union, whereas in reality the responsibility for the treaty's violation rests with the United States. This is an old trick.

As early as 1981, the present U.S. Administration called the SALT II accord "a grave injustice". It was a constant source of irritation to the White House, because it strengthened the existing strategic balance between the United States and the Soviet Union. Had the White House recognized the necessity of observing the treaty, it would have been unable to voice its theories about Soviet military superiority, which in reality the Soviet Union did not possess and does not possess to this day.

But the United States could not negate the treaty straight away, because that would have meant exposing its true face to the world. That is why the White House also adopted a policy of rejecting those provisions of the agreement which prevented it from carrying out its military programs. In evading the SALT II decisions, the United States leaves behind itself a long trail of outrages. First, the protocol. Consequently a new form of strategic missile came into existence, thousands of cruise missiles, and a serious blow was dealt to SALT II.

Later, the United States ignored articles 12 and 13 of the treaty by deploying medium-range missiles in Europe and by attempting to upset the strategic balance which both sides had undertaken to uphold. The United States does not want to observe the principle of equal security which was contained in the SALT II Treaty and in other Soviet-American documents. Contrary to this principle, new types of strategic weapons are being built by the United States and other provisions of the treaty are also being violated.

All these actions prove that the United States is making a conscious effort to break with SALT II, and perhaps break off the Geneva talks, in the hope that they will be able to blame the Soviet Union for this and then embark on the road of escalating the arms race even further.

At the same time the White House is attempting to undermine the treaty limiting anti-ballistic missile defense systems. The "star wars" program cannot be reconciled with the ABM treaty. There is no alternative; it is either one or the other. The SDI program is a landmine placed under the treaty. If the United States departs from the ABM treaty, all arms talks will become meaningless; and the process of reducing tension, which was begun thanks to SALT II, will grind to a halt. A critical exacerbation of the situation might follow, and from there to the very worst, the road is but a short one. The authors of "star wars" and their fellow participants in this provocation should not forget this.

CSO: 5200/1324

SPACE ARMS

BRIEFS

SOVIET-TURKISH CONSULTATIONS--Akanar, 24 Jul (TASS)--Soviet-Turkish consultations have been held here on problems of the prevention of an arms race in outer space and its termination of earth, consolidation of political and economic security and other questions of the agenda of the coming 40th session of the UN General Assembly. Taking part in the consultations were member of the Collegium of the USSR Foreign Ministry, Ambassador V. F. Petrovskiy, Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the USSR in Turkey A. A. Kadyrov, Deputy Foreign Minister of Turkey C. Keskin, Director of the Department of Internationalist Political Organizations of Turkey's Foreign Minister O. Aksoy. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 24 Jul 85 LD]

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT 'STILL ANALYZING' SDI--(ANSA) Rome, July 17--The Italian Government is still analyzing the possibility of participating in the U.S. proposed strategic Defense Initiative, the Prime Minister's Office announced today. The statement said that the interministerial committee chaired by Prime Minister Bettino Craxi must still examine all the technical, juridical, financial and political aspects linked to the decision. The Prime Minister's Office has decided to send a delegation of top-ranking officials to Washington to gather further information on the project. [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 2000 GMT 17 Jul 85 AU]

CSO: 5200/2708

SALT/START ISSUES

SOVIET WEEKLY ASSAILS REAGAN POLICY ON SALT II COMPLIANCE

PM051820 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 26, Jun 85 pp 6-8

[Article by Vladlen Kuznetsov: "The White House and SALT"]

[Text] The White House has defined its policy in regard to the Soviet-American Treaty on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT-2). It will be recalled that this treaty, signed in 1979, sets limits to ballistic missiles and a ceiling on the escalation of rivalry in the field of strategic armaments. It has not been ratified by the United States and therefore has not entered into force. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union and the United States agreed to abide by its provisions on a reciprocal basis.

The signs are, however, that the present U.S. administration, which has set its sights on gaining military superiority over the U.S.S.R., is finding it burdensome to adhere to the treaty. It is regarded as an impediment to the realization of militaristic programmes. This is evident from the special statement made by President Reagan on 10 June and his letter to Congressional leaders.

The present administration has been steering this course for the past several years. When he still was a presidential contender, Ronald Reagan spoke of "the fatal flaw of SALT-2." And during his European tour in May this year, he declared that "there is no need for us to continue the treaty."

The official public disavowal by Washington of the SALT-2 Treaty was a logical follow-up. The document, press commentators with access to confidential information wrote, had one foot in the grave. But then a miracle happened. The president did not scrap the treaty and even tried to pose as the saviour and guarantor of the observance of this agreement with a "fatal flaw." More, in order to demonstrate his fidelity to it, Reagan decided to sacrifice an obsolete Poseidon submarine when the seventh up-to-date nuclear submarine Trident armed with intercontinental ballistic missiles is commissioned this coming autumn. (The 14 missiles of the Trident, which exceed the SALT-2 limit on nuclear missiles with multiple warheads, served as the formal reason for the presidential statement.)

Why did the President with all his toughness and proclivity to headlong action not venture publicly to tear up the treaty he was so fed up with? There were a good many reasons.

The most important consideration was the possible countermeasures of the U.S.S.R. Washington likes to boast of being able to tie up the Soviet Union into knots in the arms race. But that is for the benefit of the public. Actually Washington cannot but be aware of the Soviet Union's unswerving determination not to allow the U.S. to gain military superiority. It cannot but realize that the nuclear bludgeon the Pentagon is out to build up steadily so as to keep the whole world in subjugation could very well backfire.

There is no mention in the presidential statement of his favourite creation--the "strategic defence initiative," a programme for the development of space strike weapons. The omission is not accidental. For it is precisely this programme, its future and effectiveness, that the incumbent of the White House had in mind in deciding what to do about the SALT-2 Treaty. The thought of winning by giving the Pentagon war machine free rein is of course tempting, but then there is also the chance of losing if limitations binding also on others are jettisoned. The purpose of the development of a largescale and, as is hoped in the United States, highly effective anti-missile defence system with elements of basing in outer space is to deprive the Soviet Union of counterstrike capacity, to negate the deployment by it, as a forced reply to the "Star Wars" programme, of strategic offensive armaments. Would not the power of the Soviet counterstrike grow if the SALT-2 Treaty were scuttled and hence would it not be better to formally observe it while emasculating it in practice? This is what is on Washington's mind.

Let Washington not delude itself into believing that this "ruse, designed primarily to allow Reagan to continue developing new missile defences," as Robert Kaiser put it in a WASHINGTON POST article, will mislead anyone.

It has been realized in the President's entourage that discarding of the SALT-2 Treaty would not help to overcome the resistance of the United States' NATO allies to involvement in the militarization of outer space. The latter no doubt have not forgotten that they were deceived by Washington once before, in 1979, when it promised to ratify the SALT-2 Treaty if the West European countries agreed to the deployment of their territory of the Pentagon's new medium-range nuclear missiles. Not all the West European NATO countries are inclined to see the U.S. administration's behaviour in international affairs and in the sphere of security policy as a model of wisdom. This was made plain to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz at the NATO Council session in Estoril near Lisbon. "SALT-2 and the ABM treaty should be observed," West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said, "inasmuch as they are an important element of stability and to a considerable extent will determine the development of East-West relations and the course of the Geneva talks." British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe declared point-blank that it was necessary to strengthen arms control and not weaken it. The Americans,

he said, should not annul the SALT-2 Treaty. The United States' NATO partners warned their leader that if it cancelled out that treaty, faith in its policy on arms limitation and in its position at the Geneva talks could be shaken.

Shultz promptly informed the White House of the partners' mood, which no doubt was taken into consideration. Account was taken of both the undesirability of new friction in NATO and the possibility of a new eruption of anti-American sentiment and an upswing in the anti-nuclear movement at a time when Washington is trying to palm off Reagan's "strategic defence initiative" on its allies and, specifically, its medium-range nuclear missiles on Holland.

The administration also has to reckon with the mood at home. The American fighters for peace are continuing to strip the President of the laurels of a peacemaker. Many scientists are in revolt against the "strategic defence initiative." The going has become harder for the administration on Capitol Hill, what with the Senate voting 90 to 5 for a resolution calling on the government to abide by the SALT-2 Treaty and 29 Representatives sending a letter with the same demand to Reagan. And this at a time when the President is anxious to wind up his term of office with a claim to a "place in history," moreover, as a devotee of peace.

The above-mentioned presidential statement maintains that "the United States has not taken an action which would undercut existing arms control agreements." Is this really so?

By refusing to ratify the SALT-2 Treaty, Washington in effect scuttled it in defiance of world public opinion, which gave it a high evaluation and hoped that its entry into force would pave the way to other effective agreements that would help to curb the nuclear arms buildup.

A gross violation of the SALT-2 Treaty was the deployment of the new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, where they automatically become strategic first-strike weapons in relation to the U.S.S.R. By this move Washington showed how it regards its commitments in the matter of limiting offensive nuclear armaments. It also violates agreed provisions by engaging in the buildup and modernization of the nuclear missiles of some other NATO countries, both by transferring such weapons or their components to them and by providing technological information.

The U.S. ruling quarters have discarded the Protocol to the SALT-2 Treaty under which long-range cruise missiles of all basing modes were subject to limitation, if not prohibition. As a result a new highly dangerous class of strategic weapons has made its appearance.

In an effort to upset the strategic parity regarded in the SALT-2 treaty and to gain military preponderance, the White House put forward its "Star Wars" program which calls for the buildup of offensive strategic arms parallel with space strike weapons.

From the very outset all the activity of the Reagan Administration has in effect been directed not at observance of its commitments under agreements with the U.S.S.R., as the President now claims, but at their emasculation. In October 1981 Reagan launched his programme for the "rearmament of America"--the buildup and modernization of all components of the strategic triad (bombers, submarines, and land-based weapons). In March 1983 he announced the development of a large-scale ABM system with elements of basing in outer space (the "Star Wars" programme), thereby demonstrating his intention to break the previously recognized connection between offensive and defensive strategic armaments, a move fraught with the threat of unbridled buildup of both. In May 1983 Reagan obtained Congressional consent to the accelerated development of the new MX strategic missiles. In this connection the Soviet Government stressed in its statement of 28 May 1983, that the U.S.S.R. was faced with the need to take counter-measures to strengthen its defence capability, including the deployment of new strategic systems.

Now Washington, in violation of one of the key provisions of the SALT-2 Treaty, is going ahead with the development, alongside the MX, of still another qualitatively new first-strike nuclear weapons system--the strategic missile Midgetman.

Such is the bill the Soviet Union, and not only the Soviet Union, has to present to those who are stubbornly refusing to live up to their international commitments.

Not only SALT-2 has been made the target for attack by the opponents of arms limitation. For several years now the United States has been pursuing a policy of undermining the 1972 treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic missile systems which was concluded without any time limit. Yet it is a document of the utmost importance which made possible the conclusion of the 1972 interim Agreement on Certain Measures with Respect to the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, and also of the SALT-2 Treaty. The ABM treaty prohibits the creation of large-scale (countrywide) anti-missile systems. Yet it is precisely such a system that the White House intends to create, moreover, one with elements of basing in outer space.

Besides this Washington declines to ratify the 1974 treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapons Tests. Why? Because the 150-kiloton ceiling set by this agreement is no longer enough for the Pentagon. Washington is also dragging out the ratification of the 1976 treaty on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes.

Thus three treaties on the limitation of nuclear armaments signed by three U.S. presidents have not been ratified by the Senate. Does this not show what is the real attitude of the U.S. ruling quarters to arms limitation and reduction? Such an obstructionist policy cannot be concealed either by promises to make nuclear weapons powerless and obsolete or by groundless accusations of non-observance of treaties by the Soviet Union.

Who are not interested in the scrupulous observance of treaties, in making them a reliable obstacle in the way of the avalanche of armaments? Only those who have set their sights on escalating the arms race on earth and carrying it over to outer space.

Instead of discontinuing the practice of violating the commitments it has undertaken, official Washington levels accusations at others. For instance, in January last year and February this year reports were compiled on supposed violations of treaties by the Soviet Union. What these concoctions were worth was unwittingly revealed by none other than U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Director Kenneth Adelman. At a hearing of the Senate armed services committee in February he said that "our security has not yet suffered because of Soviet non-compliance." How does this tally with the panicky outcries, about "windows of vulnerability" and about the U.S.S.R. having gone a long way ahead in an unparalleled buildup?

In his 10 June statement the U.S. president too invoked the simple expedient of shifting the blame from where it belongs to where it does not. Take if only the contention that the U.S.S.R. has acquired a second new type of intercontinental ballistic missile--the SS-25. Actually, the supposedly new missile is the old SS-13, which is being modernized in strict conformity with the SALT-2 Treaty.

Why these smears? In order to claim the "right" to retaliate. To vindicate the policy of undermining everything positive that was achieved in the sphere of security by the joint efforts of the Soviet Union and the United States in the seventies.

The President declared it was his intention to help create an atmosphere of "truly mutual restraint." With truly pharisaical hypocrisy he spoke of "giving the Soviet Union the opportunity to join us in the endeavour," giving it "additional time" to change its behaviour so as to suit the White House. What magnanimity, what courtesy! And only after that will the President decide what marks to give the U.S.S.R. for behaviour, only then will he "make a final determination on the U.S. course of action."

As if the question remained open. As if Washington still had not made up its mind whether to observe or not to observe the SALT-2 Treaty. In reality, further violations and the final scrapping of the treaty has in effect been programmed. The President has instructed the Pentagon to complete the elaboration of "countermeasures" by November. What "countermeasures"? "The Pentagon," THE NEW YORK TIMES says, "comes away with ample authority to plan for more significant treaty breakouts: for testing Midgetman missiles as supplement rather than replacement for the MX, and also exotic technologies that jeopardize the most significant of all arms agreements, the ABM Treaty forbidding significant missile defence."

This tells the whole story. Yet Washington still strikes the pose of the misunderstood and the injured. Moscow, the argument goes, does not appreciate the President's peace-loving and magnanimous decision. What did they expect from us--applause and compliments?

The TASS statement of 11 June gives an exhaustive, objective assessment of the actions and intentions of the White House. The United States is gradually easing itself out of the treaty by rejecting the limitations it provides for one after another. The U.S. administration has clearly decided to go on breaking up the system of treaties aimed at checking the nuclear arms race.

Thus, Washington's disappointment is clearly feigned. It is the Soviet Union that has reason to be disappointed, more, to lose all faith in the present U.S. administration. With the Nixon, Ford and Carter administrations a common language was found on the decisive issues of war and peace. The present administration alone has deliberately and persistently evaded a search for mutually acceptable understandings with the Soviet Union in the sphere of security.

World opinion is greatly alarmed by the fact that the United States proposes completely to free itself of its commitments under the SALT-2 Treaty. There is every reason for this alarm. First, if the last barriers to the escalation of rivalry in the field of strategic armaments are removed new impetus will be given to the nuclear race. Second, the chances of arriving at an understanding at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva will be seriously undermined. Third, the entire process of nuclear arms limitation and reduction could be placed in jeopardy. "It would be madness to give up the SALT restraints," Albert Gore Jr observes in an article in THE WASHINGTON POST. This conclusion, which the White House would do well to ponder, is shared by many the world over.

CSO: 5200/1065

SALT/START ISSUES

EDITORIAL LAUDS REAGAN DECISION ON SALT COMPLIANCE

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 10 Jun 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Reagan Makes Right Decision on SALT"]

[Text] PRESIDENT Reagan's decision to continue a course of basic compliance with the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) agreement was the most reasonable option open to him.

No one concerned about the maintenance of Western security can avoid feeling some sympathy with those of the President's advisers who were urging the United States administration to cease its compliance with the agreement when its term expires at the end of this year.

But, although the hopes aroused by SALT II have proved as ephemeral as its whole discredited framework of "detente", it is likely that the disadvantages for the US if it were to appear to abrogate the agreement unilaterally would far outweigh any benefit that might thereby be gained.

SALT II was conceived at the time when it appeared to the most optimistic Western politicians that President Carter and Mr Brezhnev might be about to introduce a new era of relaxation of superpower tensions and of bilateral disarmament.

An agreement on the proposed treaty was signed in 1979, but it was not ratified after Mr Carter asked the US Senate to defer consideration because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, an event which showed only too clearly how Moscow understood detente.

Nonetheless, the agreement has been observed by the Americans. It has been repeatedly breached by the Soviet Union, in particular by the building of a potentially important radar station at Krasnayarsk in Siberia and by the development of the SSX-25 missiles while deploying the SS-24 missiles.

Last week the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, in urging the US not to abandon SALT II, said the Australian Government believed it was important that neither the US nor the Soviet Union breached the agreement. But it is precisely because of the Soviet contempt of those terms of the agreement which it finds inconvenient that members of the US administration such as Mr Weinberger and Mr Perle have argued that SALT II should not be extended.

Notwithstanding the obvious lack of good faith shown by the Soviets, this view has not been endorsed by many responsible Americans, including senior members of the administration (among them, so it seems, Mr Shultz) and of Congress; and of Western leaders, such as Lord Carrington, the former British Conservative foreign secretary, who is now secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

Their objections to America's withdrawal were twofold. In the first place, the Soviet Union has not completely ignored the provisions of SALT II. The agreement has served as a limitation on the development and spread of Soviet weapons, even though not as thoroughly as the Carter administration had wished.

Perhaps more importantly, a total repudiation of the SALT II provisions by the US could prevent the resumed disarmament negotiations to be held in Geneva from getting under way. However meagre the prospects of their success may be, it would be highly damaging to Western interests if it appeared that Washington were responsible for their failure.

Mr Reagan has made a decision which he must have found unpalatable. But in all the circumstances it was the most reasonable course for him to follow. For this he deserves full credit.

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

BUSH DISCUSSES MISSILE DEPLOYMENT WITH CDA, VVD IN NETHERLANDS

PM041353 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 26 Jun 85 p 3

[Unnamed "own" correspondent report: "Missiles Only if There Is Reduction in Nuclear Forces"]

[Text] The Hague, 26 Jun -- The Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA] has pointed out to U.S. Vice President Bush that the deployment of cruise missiles is linked to a reduction in nuclear forces in the Netherlands. This emerged this morning at a working breakfast between Bush and delegations of the CDA and the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy [VVD].

Bush, who arrived in The Hague yesterday evening for a 1-day visit, had an "exchange of ideas" during a working breakfast with the two delegations at the U.S. ambassador's residence, according to a CDA spokesman. Party chairman Bukman, parliamentary group leader De Vries, and Chamber Deputies De Boer and Frinking represented the CDA. Parliamentary group leader Nijpels and Chamber deputies Evenhuis and Voorhoeve represented the VVD.

As well as the 1 June decision on the deployment of cruise missiles in the Netherlands, a large number of other topics were discussed. These included the prospects for the Geneva negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on nuclear and space weapon reductions. Bush was said not to have been pessimistic over the Geneva talks.

The CDA stressed that in these talks progress on space weapons is as important as progress in the field of strategic and medium-range missiles. The CDA also pointed out how necessary it is to prevent the possible destabilizing effects of the Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI], the CDA spokesman said.

Prime Minister Lubbers is confident that the United States will "recognize" the merits of the 1 June decision on the deployment of cruise missiles "and will try to win advantages from it." In doing so the United States would "increase the credibility of NATO as an alliance of free nations."

Lubbers said this yesterday evening in a speech during a dinner with Bush. Lubbers defined the essence of the 1 June decision ("a political fact") as "either the deployment of cruise missiles in the Netherlands or a first step toward limitations (on nuclear arms) by the Soviet Union combined with nondeployment in the Netherlands."

Lubbers said that the 1 June decision is of special significance in the context of the arms control talks between the United States and the Soviet Union in Geneva, which, he

said, up to now have delivered "no progress and little prospect of progress." "What threatens us most," he said, "are not military capabilities and not even the nuclear arms in East and West, but first and foremost the growing cynicism about the facts needed to retain control over the speed with which military systems are built up and modernized."

In his speech at the dinner in the Treves Hall, Bush said that it is "of vital importance that the NATO nations remain united," bearing in mind the U.S.-Russian negotiations in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons reductions. According to Bush, disagreement within NATO would encourage the Soviet Union "to return to its strategy of negotiations though newspaper headlines rather than be honest."

In his speech Lubbers said that the acceleration of Europe's technological possibilities is "one of the most important subsidiary effects" of the SDI, the U.S. research program into ABM defenses. He said that he is convinced that strengthening Europe's technological base is "in the interests of Europe and of the (Atlantic) alliance."

He reminded his audience that the United States has promised support for the process of European integration "so that the alliance can be based on a strong Europe shoulder-to-shoulder with the United States."

In his speech, which was twice as long as that of Bush, Lubbers said that "some parts" of the U.S. economy are being adversely affected by the "strong, even overvalued" U.S. dollar. He said that he hopes U.S. monetary and fiscal measures will reduce these tensions.

CSO: 5200/2702

INTERMEDIATE RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

NETHERLANDS' FOREIGN MINISTER VAN DEN BROEK: MISSILE DEPLOYMENT 'INEVITABLE'

PM091559 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 4 Jul 85 p 3

[Fritz Schaling dispatch: "Growth in the Number of SS-20's Scarcely Reassuring"]

[Text] East Berlin, 4 Jul -- It is inevitable that the Netherlands will deploy cruise missiles if the Soviet Union goes through with the deployment of SS-20's, Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek yesterday told his East German counterpart, Oskar Fischer, on the first day of a 2-day visit to the GDR.

In an explanation of the 1 June 1984 decision -- the Netherlands will deploy 48 cruise missiles if on 1 November this year there are more than 378 SS-20's deployed in the Soviet Union -- Van den Broek described the situation as "less than reassuring."

"The Soviet Union's buildup has continued. On 1 November this situation must be drastically changed, otherwise deployment is inevitable," Van den Broek told the GDR minister. This is the first time that Van den Broek has stressed the consequences of Soviet deployment in such straightforward terms. Last week U.S. Vice President George Bush said that according to the most recent figures the Soviet Union recently completed a new base for the SS-20 and that as a result there are now 423 medium-range missiles deployed.

GDR Minister Fischer had urged Netherlands restraint in doing anything which could worsen the negotiating climate in Geneva. In response, Van den Broek said that the same result would have been achieved if the Soviet Union had imposed limits on its own deployment. The NATO 1979 two-track decision contained an offer of negotiations. With the 1 June decision the Netherlands wanted to give a signal "which unfortunately was not taken as we had hoped and to which a reaction has failed to materialize," as Van den Broek further clarified it in his toast yesterday evening.

As for the moratoria which Moscow announced and which Minister Fischer quoted as signs of goodwill, Van den Broek pointed out that during these pauses in deployment the construction of bases had gone ahead as normal and that immediately after the moratoria expired, deployment of new missiles had begun.

Van den Broek described yesterday's talks as "frank" and "diplomatically unambiguous," although this did not amount to any "strain" on the good atmosphere.

On the issue of the East German endeavors to secure a zone in central Europe free from chemical weapons -- on which the SED last month reached an agreement in principle with

the West German SPD -- Van den Broek said that such a zone could not amount to a guarantee that there will be no attacks using chemical weapons. "Only a world agreement banning chemical weapons, a draft for which is on the table in Geneva, could provide such a guarantee."

"In addition," Van den Broek said, "we have the sea at our back; Eastern Europe has the Soviet Union at its back. Thus the risk would always be greater for the West than for Eastern Europe."

Without going into specific cases, the foreign minister yesterday placed great emphasis on the question of human rights. He told his East German hosts of his disappointment at the absence of a final document at the Ottawa conference. On the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act next month the Netherlands wants a re-evaluation of the results of the CSCE on this subject.

CSO: 5200/2702

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

DUTCH LABOR PARTY LEADER URGES DELAY OF DEPLOYMENT DECISION

PM110851 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 8 Jul 85 p 1

[Unnamed "own correspondent" report: "Den Uyl: Cruise Missile Decision After Geneva Summit"]

[Excerpt] Amsterdam, 8 Jul -- According to Labor Party leader Joop den Uyl, the decision whether or not to deploy 48 cruise missiles at Woensdrecht should not be made as early as 1 November.

In his final address on the last day of the international conference on nuclear disarmament in Europe, the European nuclear disarmament convention, he called on the Cabinet to postpone the decision, at least until after the summit meeting between U.S. President Reagan and Soviet party leader Gorbachev in Geneva 19 and 20 November.

CSO: 5200/2705

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

NETHERLANDS' LABOR PARTY OPPOSES PLANNED DEPLOYMENT AGREEMENT

PM031519 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 20 Jun 85 p 6

[Unnamed "own correspondent" report: "De Ruiter Statement on Missile Agreement Creates Obstacle"]

[Text] The Hague -- Defense Minister De Ruiter is anticipating things and is creating "a national political obstacle," while the government and parliament are still busy with an "international security policy decision" on the possible future deployment of cruise missiles in the Netherlands. This was how Labor Party [PVDA] Spokesman Ter Beek formulated his party's reaction to a statement by De Ruiter in the daily newspaper TROUW.

In the paper De Ruiter said that the Netherlands Government "is not planning to include in an agreement an arrangement for rapid withdrawal or the possibility of renegotiation."

Various PVDA politicians have made it clear that they advocate renegotiation with the United States over a deployment agreement if the PVDA -- an opponent of cruise deployment -- becomes a government party after the 1986 election. According to De Ruiter it is not proper to "make constitutional and international legal matters subject to a changing political situation."

Ter Beek: "I am most firmly against a scenario under which the deployment of cruise missiles is a political matter until 1 November and a matter of international law after 1 November. If, in addition, things are presented in such a way as to give the impression that after an agreement has been reached nothing can be changed, you begin to ask yourself what point there is in having elections in this country."

CSO: 5200/2702

NUCLEAR-FREE-ZONE PROPOSALS

IZVESTIYA NOTES ICELANDIC VOTE FOR NUCLEAR-FREE STATUS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 May 85 p 4

[Article by N. Ivanov: "Iceland: For Nuclear-Free Status"]

[Text] Helsinki--The Icelandic Althing (parliament) unanimously adopted a resolution prohibiting the deployment of nuclear weapons in the territory of the country.

The deputies also declared themselves in favor of the complete prohibition of the testing and production of nuclear weapons. They demanded that the government cooperate in the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe.

The Althing resolution can hardly be called unexpected. The very fact that the representatives of various parties were unanimously in favor of the resolution says a lot. It has been nearly 10 years since the question of the "nuclear-free status of Iceland" was presented for parliamentary debate. At that time, the representatives of the People's Alliance proposed the drafting of legislation prohibiting the deploying and storing of nuclear weapons on the island. The government avoided such a decisive step but it was not able to diminish the fervor of the passions.

And these passions raged above all around the U.S. military base at Keflavik, which remains a source of concern and tension. More than once in Iceland, Washington was questioned about the presence of nuclear weapons at the base. And each time the Icelanders received evasive answers. But the facts have been accumulating, causing more and more concern.

In the opinion of D. Eytkin, staff member of the U.S. Center for Defense Questions, there is every reason to assume the existence of nuclear weapons at Keflavik. This was indirectly confirmed by the Icelandic newspaper T'OUÐ-VIL'INN, which published photographs of one of the base facilities under the code name "Patton Zone." The newspaper asserts that the electronic equipment in operation there reminds one of the defense system for nuclear facilities in the United States. But this time as well, Washington gave an evasive answer, declaring that the question of the deployment of nuclear missiles and warheads will be resolved in accordance "with NATO defense strategy."

Subsequent events showed the hypocrisy of American assurances. Icelanders recently found out that Pentagon safes have long held a secret plan providing

for the deployment of 48 depth bombs with nuclear charges on the island in the event of a crisis situation. When reports of U.S. plans reached Icelandic newspapers, they provoked a storm of indignation and became the object of sharp debates in parliament. All attempts by Washington to calm the passions were without results. Even the visit of U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz to Reykjavik failed to relax the situation.

Prime Minister S. Hermannsson asserted that without the consent of the Icelandic Government the United States has no right to bring nuclear weapons onto the island even under the conditions of war. Minister of Foreign Affairs G. Hallgrímsson added: Iceland will not only not permit the keeping of nuclear weapons on dry land but the prohibition also applies to the appearance of warships and aircraft with nuclear weapons in the ports and the air space of the island.

The current decision of the Althing is a new step on the way to affirming the nuclear-free status of Iceland. The parliamentary resolution reflected the striving of Icelanders to be active in support of the process of disarmament and the declaration of northern Europe as a nuclear-free zone.

9746

CSO: 5200/1185

PREVENTION OF NUCLEAR WAR

TASS REPORTS COMMUNIST PARTIES' CONFERENCE IN TOKYO

Appeal for Detente

LD300100 Moscow TASS in English 2347 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, 29 Jun (TASS)--The termination of the arms race on the earth and its prevention in outer space, the freezing of nuclear arsenals, their reduction and elimination, the banning of nuclear weapons tests, the creation of the climate of confidence--this is our medical prescription for the preservation of health and the flourishing of man on the earth. This has been stated by Academician Yevgeniy Chazov, head of Soviet delegation, who spoke at the fifth international congress of the movement "Physicians for the Prevention of a Nuclear War" which is underway here. Medics from many countries are discussing the most burning problem of today--the removal of the nuclear threat hanging over mankind.

Detente, the atmosphere of confidence, peaceful coexistence--this is what is needed by people today, the Soviet academician said further. Confrontation is a way to war, destruction, death of hundreds of millions of people, of the whole civilization and, finally, of mankind in general.

To sow the seeds of hostility, mistrust and chauvinism, to proclaim separate countries to be the "source of evil" means to put the world before the threat of a nuclear war. The interests of mankind require the state policy to be aimed at the prevention of a nuclear conflagration and the norms of relations between nuclear powers to be observed, he underlined.

However, the situation today is such that certain forces are trying to spread the arms race to outer space, Ye. Chazov stressed. If one assesses the situation in a realistic way, it is easy to understand that the creation of space "shields" would dramatically aggravate the threat of a devastating global nuclear conflict and would start a new uncontrollable round of the arms race. Space must not be turned into a source of death and destruction, into an arena of "Star Wars."

It is difficult to imagine what great accomplishments could be made by today by the medical science if all the countries pooled the material resources and the knowledge of scientists in combatting diseases, if the resources were spent on it that are taken up by the arms race.

12 August 1985

The understanding of the danger involved in a nuclear threat is growing the world over, stressed in his report the co-chairman of the physicians' movement Professor Bernard Lawn from the U.S.

The physicians who are responsible for the health of humanity should pool efforts in the joint actions against the threat of a nuclear war, Bernard Lawn said. Medics should come out in support for a moratorium on all the types of nuclear explosions till the concluding of a treaty on universal and complete banning of nuclear weapons. This moratorium could reverse the dangerous process of the arms race and the aggravation of international tension. The attempts to militarize outer space are fraught with ever greater destabilization and a new terrifying round of the arms race.

It is necessary to put an end to the qualitative improvement of the nuclear first-strike weapons, the American scientist underlined. We do not recognize the inevitability of a nuclear conflict and we shall not permit advanced technology to be used as an instrument of genocide. Science should be used for the benefit of mankind and not as a weapon for its destruction.

SDI Criticized

LD302136 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, 30 Jun (TASS)--Questions pertaining to eliminating the threat of nuclear war and preventing a militarisation of outer space are in the focus of attention of the fifth international congress of the movement of physicians of the world for the prevention of a nuclear war, which is continuing in session in the Hungarian capital.

The aggressive "Star Wars" plans of the U.S.A. bring the world to the brink of an all-destroying catastrophe, a TASS correspondent was told by O. Atkov, a Soviet Cosmonaut, a physician by profession, who is attending the Budapest forum of medical men. A war started in outer space may literally at lightning speed lead to a destructive nuclear conflict also on earth, in which there will be no victors.

The history of outer space exploration, he stressed, is one of the vivid evidences of the potentialities of fruitful cooperation between states and peoples. Scientists of the whole world can make by their knowledge and experience a tremendous joint contribution to the use of outer space for peace, for mankind's benefit.

The plans of the White House Administration to create a "space shield" are not only a violation of the agreements in effect with the Soviet Union, but also an open encroachment on international security, a TASS correspondent was told by Gert Bastian, FRG Bundestag deputy, retired Bundeswehr Major General. Some West European politicians, who agree to join in the implementation of the American designs hope to sit snug behind the "space shield." The only realistic way to strengthen international security is not through the creation of new weapons systems, including space weapons, but reaching a political agreement on scrapping the nuclear weapons.